Department for International Development

Annual Report and Resource Accounts 2008–09

Volume II of II
Departmental Resource Accounts and Annexes

Resource Accounts presented to the House of Commons pursuant to Section 6(4) of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000.

Departmental Report presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for International Development pursuant to Section 1 of the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006.

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Cocoa beans being loaded onto a cargo ship at the port. The country is among the world's largest producers of cocoa.
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This is part of a series of departmental reports which, along with the Main Estimates 2009-10, the document Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2009, and the Supply Estimates 2009-10: Supplementary Budgetary Information, present the Government's outturn and planned expenditure for 2009-10 and 2010-11.

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About Volume 2

This report together with Volume 1 constitutes the Department for International Development's Annual Report 2009. This volume includes DFID Resource Accounts for 2008/09 and a number of annexes which respond to the requirements of the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 and departmental reporting requirements.

Annex 1 is DFID Resource Accounts for 2008/09.

Annex A responds to the statistical reporting requirements of the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006. **Annex B** and **C** provide performance reports against Public Service Agreement 29 (Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)) led by DFID and the Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) respectively. **Annex D** sets out general MDG progress, including targets and indicators. **Annex E** assesses the effectiveness of UK bilateral aid in each of the 22 countries specifically targeted by PSA 29.

Annex F reports on our efforts to make UK bilateral aid more effective and responds to specific Act requirements on aid effectiveness and transparency. **Annex G** explains the country level MDG assessment for PSA 29, and the efforts which DFID is making to address data limitations. **Annex H** assesses performance against previous PSA targets for both 2003-06 and 2005-08, which continue to be monitored until final outturn data. **Annex I** shows DFID's Organisation Chart. **Annex J** contains useful websites and sources of information. A glossary of most commonly used acronyms, abbreviations and development terms is given in **Annex K**.

Contents to Volume 2

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Resource Accounts 2008-09

Annex 1

Resource Accounts 2008-09

1. Coverage of the Accounts

The Department for International Development (DFID) is responsible for leading the Government's efforts to promote international development and eliminate poverty. These accounts cover DFID activities carried out from headquarter offices in London and East Kilbride; and offices in many developing countries. They do not consolidate the results of the limited number of non-departmental bodies or other organisations for which DFID has policy responsibility (section 2 below).

DFID also pays, from separate funds, pensions and related benefits to certain former overseas civil and public servants. A separate resource account (Department for International Development: Overseas Superannuation) reports expenditure and other information about these pension schemes. DFID accounts include the administrative costs associated with this function.

For public expenditure control purposes, DFID's resource budget includes an attributed cost for the UK share of spending from the budget of the European Communities on development purposes. UK payments to the EC budget are made from the Consolidated Fund. In accordance with the Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) rules on treatment of payments out of the Consolidated Fund, attributed costs for development expenditure are not included in the primary statements. Information about the total resource budget is included in the Management Commentary.

2. Public Sector Bodies

DFID, on behalf of the Government, owns 100 per cent of the issued share capital of the CDC Group plc. In 2004, fund management activities previously carried out by CDC were transferred to a newly formed limited liability partnership (Actis LLP). Our accounts include as assets the Government's shareholding in CDC and the cost of its investment in Actis. Both CDC and Actis publish their own annual report and accounts. Note 14 of the accounts provides key summary data.

DFID is also responsible for the following Non-Departmental Public Body:

- Commonwealth Scholarship Commission

This body does not employ any staff or have any facilities.

On 28 March 2008, the Crown Agents Holding and Realisation Board (Prescribed Day) Order 2008 (SI 2008 No. 921) came into force. This Order has the effect that any property, rights, liabilities or obligations which the Crown Agents Holding and Realisation Board (CAHRB) held immediately before 1 April 2008 were transferred to DFID on 1 April 2008 by virtue of this Order, to be disposed of by DFID thereafter. Any sums transferred by, or accruing under, this Order to DFID are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Any sums to be provided for the purposes of this Order are to be paid out of money provided by Parliament. Final accounts for CAHRB to 31 March 2008 were signed by the National Audit Office in May 2009, showing net assets of £646,000. These accounts have not been adjusted for this sum based on materiality.

3. Other Reporting

DFID publishes a Departmental Report each year that supplements these accounts and provides information to Parliament and the public on DFID's activities. From 2008-09, this is being published in a combined document with these Resource Accounts. The Departmental Report is presented to Parliament pursuant to section one of the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006. The report gives details of DFID's work and key developments in 2008-09, together with indicative budget allocations for the period to 2009-10 and 2010-11. A further update on performance will be provided in the Autumn Performance Report (planned for December 2009).

Each year DFID also publishes "Statistics on International Development" which contain a detailed breakdown of development expenditure. The next report, including 2008-09, will be published in Autumn 2009.

4. Ministers

During the year to 31 March 2009, DFID's Ministers were:

Douglas Alexander MP, Secretary of State for International Development.

Gareth Thomas MP, Minister of State for International Development (from October 2008). Previously Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development.

Ivan Lewis MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development (from October 2008).

Michael Foster MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development (from October 2008).

Shahid Malik MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development (to October 2008).

Gillian Merron MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development (to October 2008).

Baroness Crawley spoke on DFID business in the House of Lords until 5th October 2008.

Lord Tunnicliffe spoke on DFID business in the House of Lords from 6th October 2008.

5. Management Commentary

5.1 Aims and objectives

DFID's aim is the elimination of poverty. It works with developing countries and the international community to achieve eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), endorsed at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000 as milestones of global progress in tackling poverty. The Goals are to:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

5.2 Legislation

The International Development Act 2002 allows the Secretary of State for International Development to provide development assistance for sustainable development and welfare; in doing so he has to be satisfied that the assistance is likely to contribute to poverty reduction. The Act allows him to provide support for development awareness and advocacy work, and to use a wider range of financial instruments including securities and guarantees; it also provides for continued assistance to the UK's Overseas Territories and allows DFID to provide rapid humanitarian assistance.

In July 2006, the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 passed into law. The Act requires the Secretary of State for International Development to report annually on various areas, including expenditure on international aid, progress towards the United Nations' target for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to make up 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) (which the UK plans to reach by 2013, two years ahead of the timetable agreed collectively by EU member states for meeting this target), and the effectiveness and transparency of aid.

Our analysis of the challenges of eliminating poverty, and our policies to respond to these, were most recently set out in the White Paper published in July 2006 (Cm 6876). A further White Paper will be published in July 2009 looking at the challenges facing the world and the global solutions we need to develop together to address the economic downturn, climate change and conflict and security.

5.3 Performance measurement

We measure the *resources we use for development* in two main ways:

- Spending from agreed resource budgets as reported in these accounts.
- UK Official Development Assistance (ODA), including as a proportion of UK Gross National Income (GNI).

DFID's final budget (Departmental Expenditure Limit) for 2008-09 was £5.7 billion, increased from £5.3 billion in 2007-08. The budget is planned to increase to £7.8 billion by 2010-11. This is an average annual increase of 11 per cent in real terms over the 2007-08 baseline.

ODA is a measure agreed by members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Net costs reported in these accounts are a major part of ODA. However, ODA also includes items not reported in these accounts (e.g. equity investments made through CDC and ECGD debt relief) and is measured by calendar rather than financial years.

There is a longstanding target that donors' ODA should reach 0.7 per cent of GNI. In 2008, UK ODA is estimated at £6.31 billion, 0.43 per cent of GNI (2007: £4.92 billion, 0.36 per cent of GNI).

5.4 Outputs and outcomes

We measure the *results we aim to achieve* and we manage our performance against Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) and Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets.

Thirty PSAs were agreed across government as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 (CSR07). Each PSA has a lead Government Department but delivery relies on several Departments' contributions.

DFID leads on the delivery of the following PSA over the CSR07 period:

- PSA 29 - Reduce poverty in poorer countries through accelerated progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

Further details of the PSA and DSO targets, and a report on progress against these targets, are given in Volume 2, Annex B and C of the Departmental Report 2009. The Statement of Operating Costs by Departmental Aim and Objectives in the accounts shows how much we spent in 2008-09 against each of the main objectives.

5.4.1 Delivery

We work with a wide range of partners and rely on a wide range of official, commercial and non-governmental delivery agents to achieve our aims. We regularly assess the performance of delivery agents and consider whether our partnerships and the channels we use are still the right ones and whether we should support different, or help create new, institutions.

In 2005, donors and partner countries agreed the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness". This outlined five partnership commitments to improve aid: *ownership* by partner countries of the development process; *alignment* by donors to country priorities, institutions and systems; *harmonisation* of donor support; *management for development results* to improve decision making and resource management; and *mutual accountability* of donors and partner governments for development results.

The Paris Declaration also includes a set of quantified targets, monitored bi-annually, which is used to assess progress and hold signatories accountable for achieving results. Volume 2, Annex F 3 of the Departmental Report 2009 provides more detail on the Paris Declaration, and DFID's results from the 2008 survey.

5.4.2 Risks to delivery

There are significant risk factors which will affect whether or not the contributions we make will produce the results we aim to achieve. The main risks to the achievement of our goals include macro-economic trends in developed and developing countries and economic shocks; the impact on developing countries of climate change and conflict; major public health trends which affect development (such as HIV/AIDS); and any potential weakening of commitment to poverty elimination by partner governments. We identify and monitor these and other risks; the Management Board reviews how we should react to them, or respond where we can mitigate the risk; and systems for monitoring and managing risk are embedded at all levels in the organisation.

We also monitor and manage the risks arising from weakness or failure in DFID's own processes and systems, e.g. IT and financial. The Statement on Internal Control provides more detail on the management of risk.

5.5 Current and future trends

We continue to plan our activities in response to progress against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Departmental Report details the current and future trends in our activities.

5.6 Financial Review

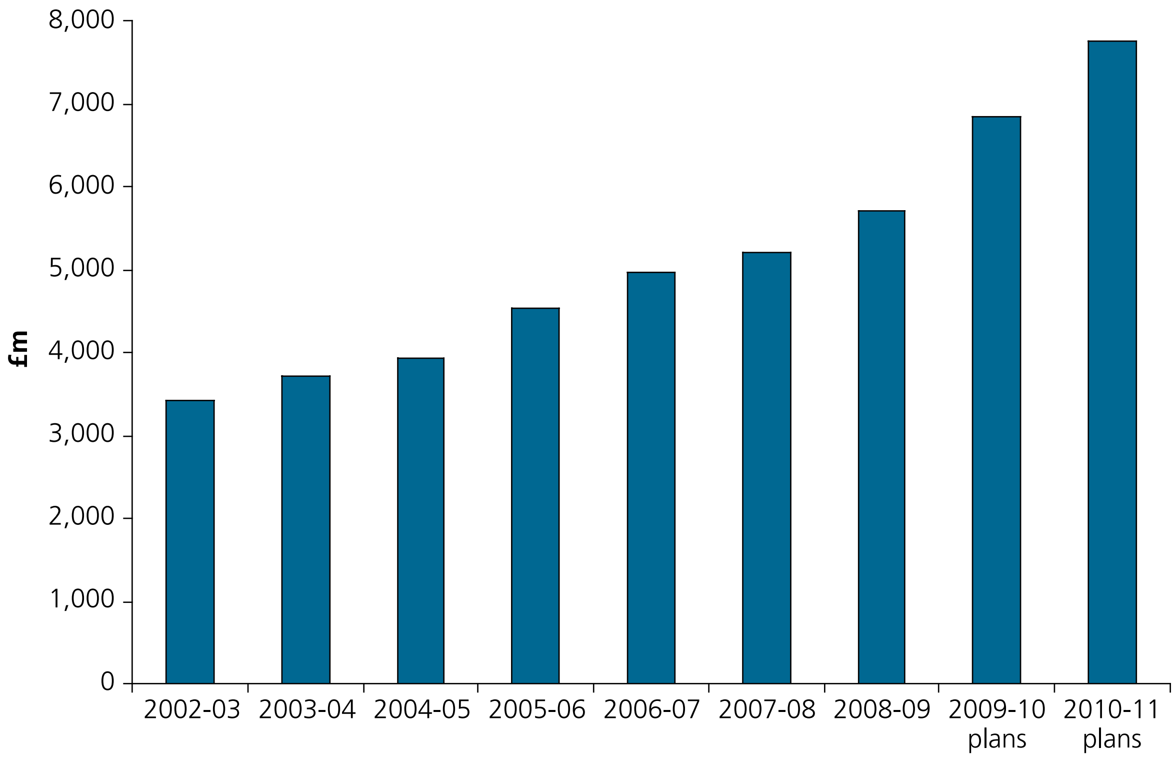
5.6.1 Resource budgets

DFID has two separate budget allocations within the total amount of public expenditure which are controlled through setting of Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL). The two budgets are for net resource (current) spending (including a ring-fenced amount for administration costs) and for net capital expenditure. DFID has a separate budget allocation within the part of public expenditure controlled as Annually Managed Public Expenditure (AME).

DFID's total DEL budget for 2008-09 was £5.707 billion (2007-08: £5.277 billion). The outcome of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review, modified by the 2009 Budget, will see DFID's total DEL budget increase to £7.762 billion by 2010-11.

The chart below illustrates this increasing budget, showing total DEL outturn from 2002-03 to 2008-09, and the budgets for 2009-10 to 2010-11:

Chart 1: Total DEL



The following table shows the changes in budgets between allocations at April 2008 and final budgets for 2008-09:

Table 1: 2008-09 Changes in budgets

£000	Resource DEL voted[1]	Resource DEL non-voted	Capital DEL voted	Capital DEL non-voted	AME voted	AME non-voted
Original	**4,010,309**	**910,691**	**881,000**	**10,000**	**288,970**	**–**
Transfers between non-voted and voted[2]	(9,244)	9,244	10,000	(10,000)	–	–
Take-up of End Year Flexibility	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers to other departments[3]	(3,250)	(80,086)	–	–	–	–
Changes in forecast AME	–	–	–	–	63,501	(16,849)
Final	**3,997,815**	**839,849**	**891,000**	**–**	**352,471**	**(16,849)**

1. Including depreciation.
2. Includes transfers from Departmental Unallocated Provision.
3. The original budget includes the full original budget for the Conflict Pool: during the year resources were transferred to FCO and MoD and spent through their Estimates.

The resource DEL budget and the AME budget are divided between amounts voted in Estimates and non-voted amounts; the capital DEL budget is voted in the Estimates. Outturn against the components of the DEL budget is shown in Table 2 below. Note 2 to the accounts is a detailed breakdown and comparison of outturn against Estimates provision for voted resource DEL and AME.

Table 2: 2008-09 Final DEL budgets and outturn

£000

DEL	Budget	Outturn	Variance
Voted Resource DEL: RfR 1	3,953,475	3,928,175	25,300
Voted Resource DEL: RfR 2	44,340	41,792	2,548
Consolidated Fund Extra Receipts	-	(2,335)	2,335
Non-voted DEL – EU attribution[1]	823,000	798,648	24,352
Other non-voted DEL[2]	16,849	16,849	-
Unallocated reserve	-	-	-
Total Resource DEL	**4,837,664**	**4,783,129**	54,535
of which: Administration budget	*162,950*	*162,727*	*223*
Capital DEL (voted)	**891,000**	**876,174**	14,826
Less: Depreciation	(22,000)	(18,322)	(3,678)
Total DEL[3]	**5,706,664**	**5,640,981**	65,683
AME (voted RfR 1)	352,471	340,398	12,073
AME (non-voted)[2]	(16,849)	(16,849)	-

1. Latest forecast; the final charge to DEL budget will be based on later EU reports.
2. Payments to IFFIm score as non-voted near cash resource DEL, with a corresponding credit in non-voted AME to account for the release of provision.
3. Depreciation, which forms part of resource DEL, is excluded from total DEL since capital DEL includes capital spending, therefore to include depreciation of the assets purchased would be double counting.

Total DEL outturn represents an 8.4% increase from 2007-08.

Table 3 below shows a reconciliation of resource expenditure outturn between Estimates, Accounts and Budgets.

Table 3: Below shows a reconciliation of resource expenditure outturn between Estimates, Accounts and Budgets.

£000	2008-09	2007-08
Net Resource Outturn (Estimates)	**5,204,393**	**4,548,820**
Operating income not treated as Resource A-in-A	(2,335)	(2,502)
Operating expenditure not included in voted Resource	-	-
Excess Operating A-in-A	-	(67)
Net Operating Cost (Accounts)	**5,202,058**	**4,546,251**
Non-voted DEL (EU attribution)	798,648	701,400
Other non-voted DEL (IFFIm)	16,849	9,043
Non-voted AME (IFFIm)	(16,849)	(9,043)
Capital Grants included above classified as Capital DEL in budgets	(893,194)	(691,108)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets classified as Capital DEL in budgets1	(834)	(1,196)
Resource Budget Outturn (Budget)	**5,106,678**	**4,555,347**
of which:		
Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)	4,783,129	4,478,494
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)	323,549	76,853

1. Profits or losses on disposal of fixed assets score to Capital DEL from 2007-08, but continue to score to Resource within Estimates and Accounts.

5.6.2 Operating costs: Poverty Elimination

- DEL spending in the year increased in line with the increased budget provision agreed in the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. Resource outturn increased by a greater amount than DEL due to a 330% increase in AME, mostly due to increased provisions for the International Finance Facility for Immunisations (IFFIm). The agreed non-voted amount for aid spending by the EU was £799 million (2007-08: £701.4 million).

- The underspend against budget for Poverty Elimination (Request for Resources 1) was 0.5 per cent of the Estimate compared to 2.2 per cent in 2007-08.

- Capital charges increased by 24 per cent, reflecting a large increase in the value of investments in IFIs due to exchange rate movements, partly offset by an increase in promissory note creditors. The rate charged on CDC increased from 5% to 6%.

- Outturn against the Administration costs budget has increased by 8 per cent (£12 million). This reflects a significant underspend within admin costs in 2007-08 – the budget for 2008-09 reduced by 5% in real terms compared to the budget for 2007-08.

- Total net staff costs, including overseas frontline staff now classified as programme, staff attached full time to development projects, and staff within conflict prevention RfR2, increased by 6.1 per cent. Costs per staff member (average employed in the year) were £49,017 (2007-08: £42,982). The increase from 2007-08 reflects annual salary indexation, and an increase in the proportion of higher graded staff.

5.6.3 Operating Costs: Conflict prevention

- From 2008-09, the Africa Conflict Prevention Pool and the Global Conflict Prevention Pool were merged into a single Conflict Prevention Pool; this continues to be subject to joint decision-making with the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, with each department being accountable for those projects within its sphere of responsibility. Spending is recorded under Request for Resources (RfR) 2. This RfR also includes spending on the Stabilisation Unit (formerly the Post Conflict Reconstruction Unit), and the Stabilisation Aid Fund. Total spending by DFID was £41.8 million (2007-08: £43 million) against an Estimate of £44.3 million (2007-08: £51 million).

5.6.4 Capital expenditure and Balance Sheet movements

- Total net assets in the Balance Sheet increased by 9.6 per cent (£207 million), mostly reflecting upward revaluations of investments in IFIs of £802m, partly offset by increased promissory note creditors of £316m, an increase in accruals and other creditors of £96m, and an increase in provisions of £178m.

- From 2008-09, all government departments are required to apply UK Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 25, 26 and 29 on Financial Instruments. The impacts of changes to amounts in the balance sheet at 1 April 2008 as a result of applying these standards for the first time are charged to reserves.

- In 2008-09 we spent £19 million on additions to fixed assets (2007-08: £70 million). 2007-08 included £44m for the recognition of a finance lease asset which was previously treated as an operating lease. We are continuing to make a significant fixed asset investment in IT equipment and systems which will contribute to improved effectiveness and efficiency. We are also continuing to invest in overseas office accommodation to ensure the safety of our staff.

- At 31 March 2009, DFID's tangible fixed assets were valued at £114 million (2007-08: £113 million). This represents our administrative assets and approximately 54 per cent relates to our freehold and leasehold assets. Assets used directly in the programme delivery of our business are defined as programme, or project, assets and do not appear on our Balance Sheet.

- The increase in the value of investments in International Finance Institutions (IFIs) of 31 per cent (£802 million) reflects equity increases of £42m and exchange rate gains of £760 million – all of the investments are denominated in foreign currencies, therefore the large exchange rate gain reflects the decline in the value of sterling during 2008-09 against the major currencies. See note 14 to the accounts for further details.

- Loan debtors reduced by £46m, mostly as a result of an adjustment to restate the loan balances at amortised cost, in accordance with FRS 25. An exchange gain of £39m on the revaluation of a multilateral loan denominated in Euros, was mostly offset by repayments received of £34m; no new loans were made during the year.

- Prepayments and advances were similar to last year at £93m (2007-08: £96m).

- Cash and bank balances have increased by £261m, reflecting lower than expected cash expenditure in March 2009.

- Creditors due within one year have increased by 53 per cent (£656 million). Promissory note creditors are now classed as payable within one year – 2007-08 balances have been restated on this basis. The increase in the year reflects an increase in promissory note creditors of £316m, mostly due to increased commitments to IDA; an increase in amounts due to the Consolidated Fund as a result of the large bank balance at 31 March 2009; and an increase in accruals. Creditors due after 1 year are similar to last year at £37m.

- Provisions have increased to £515 million (2007-08: £337 million). This mostly reflects a large increase in the provision for IFFIm due to two new bond issues made during 2008-09. See note 20 for further details.

- We report contingent liabilities as required under Financial Reporting Standard (FRS 12); see Note 28 to the accounts. For the purpose of parliamentary accountability we also report contingent liabilities which would not be shown under FRS 12 since the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These liabilities amount to £8,565 million (2007-08: £6,413 million). The large increase mostly reflects increases in the sterling value of callable capital on investments in International Financial Institutions due to exchange rate movements.

5.6.5 Variances

Over and under spends against the Parliamentary Estimates are shown in Note 2 to the accounts. Over spends in some sections are offset by savings elsewhere in the Estimate. There were no variances greater than 10%.

5.6.6 Net Cash Requirement

The Outturn Net Cash Requirement in the Statement of Parliamentary Supply was 8.4 per cent below Estimate (2007-08: 7.2 per cent below). This is mainly due to a larger than expected increase in Promissory Note deposits outstanding at the end of the year, and cash expenditure being less than expected in March 2009.

5.7 Long term and future commitments

In the course of its business, DFID discusses and formalises arrangements with partners and agents for projects and programmes which cover payments over a number of years. These are subject to various terms and conditions; transactions arising from these arrangements are recognised in these accounts when the transfers take place or conditions of grant are met.

5.7.1 Comprehensive Spending Review 2007

Resources for the PSAs for the years 2008/09 to 2010/11 were allocated in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 (CSR07). During this period, DFID's budget will grow by an average of 11% in real terms, from £5.3 billion in 2007/08 to £7.8 billion by 2010/11. The CSR settlement builds on annual real growth to DFID's budget of 9.2% in Spending Review 2004 and 8.1% in Spending Review 2002.

Further details of the spending plans agreed in CSR07 are contained in Volume 1, Chapter 5 of the Departmental Report 2009.

5.7.2 Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS)

In 2008-09 we provided PRBS to 13 countries, totalling £647.7 million. Volume 2, Annex F of the Departmental Report 2009 describes our PRBS policy in more detail and includes figures for the PRBS we have formally indicated to countries we plan to provide.

5.7.3 Debt relief

Following a UK proposal agreed at the G8 summit in 2005, the World Bank and African Development Bank have agreed, under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), to cancel the debts of certain Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) which have met relevant conditions. Donors have agreed to provide resources in future years to the International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (AfDF) to replace the inflows the institutions would otherwise have received as debt service. In May 2008 Parliament authorised DFID to increase the amount to be provided to IDA from £592 million to £736 million, and to the African Development Fund from £79m to £123m over the years 2007-2019 for this purpose. Transfers to IDA and the AfDF will be recorded in these accounts as promissory notes are deposited or payments are made. Other amounts within the total authorised by Parliament are included in contingent liabilities with other amounts for agreed replenishments which have not yet resulted in deposit of promissory notes.

5.7.4 International Finance Facility for Immunisation

In September 2005, the UK and other donors agreed to provide resources to an International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm); this facility will front-load support to immunisation programmes by using funds borrowed on international markets with repayment guaranteed by government pledges. It is estimated that this facility could help save the lives of 5 million children over the next decade. The agreements for IFFIm were signed in July 2006. The UK has pledged a total of £1.38 billion through to 2026, representing 43% of the total amounts pledged at 31 March 2009. Four bond issues have now been made, giving a total liability including interest of £1,456m. The UK is therefore liable for £466.51m in net present value terms at 31 March 2009 (after deducting payments made), which will be covered by payment obligations through to 2016.

5.7.5 Advance Market Commitment

The Advance Market Commitment (AMC) is an innovative, market-based mechanism with the potential to save millions of lives by accelerating the development and production of vaccines for the world's poorest countries, vaccines that would not otherwise be available for many years. The first AMC will target pneumococcal disease, bringing potentially life-saving vaccines more quickly to 100 million children and preventing over 5 million deaths by 2030.

The pilot AMC for pneumococcal disease will provide $1.5 billion in future financial commitments to the poorest countries, giving them the purchasing power to buy a suitable vaccine at discounted prices when one becomes available. By creating a market for vaccines in the poorest countries, the AMC creates incentives for the pharmaceutical companies to invest in research, development and production capacity for new vaccines that serve the poor.

The pilot AMC was launched in February 2007, with commitments being made by Canada, Italy, Norway, Russia, the UK, and the Gates Foundation. The UK government has pledged $485m of the $1.5bn total, with formal agreements signed on 12 June 2009.

5.7.6 Environmental Transformation Fund

In the 2007 Budget, Gordon Brown announced an £800 million international window of the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF-IW) to reduce poverty through environmental protection, especially climate change. In the 2007 Budget £50 million was allocated to protect the rainforests of the Congo Basin and a further £50 million allocation for China was announced by the Prime Minister during his visit in January. The Fund is jointly managed by DFID and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and must meet two conditions; it must be scored as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and capital investment. DFID has paid £50m into the fund in 2008-09, and will spend a further £350m over the next two years.

5.7.7 International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) is the arm of the World Bank that works in around 80 of the poorest countries. IDA funding provides millions of people with education, healthcare, clean water, access to energy and economic opportunities. In December 2007, donors pledged a record £12.6 billion for the fifteenth replenishment of IDA (IDA 15). The UK pledged £2.134 billion, a 49% increase on our previous contribution.

5.7.8 Other initiatives

The Government may also announce intentions for spending which will in due course be realised through more specific arrangements with partners and delivery agents.

Other indications of future plans are in the new White Paper due to be published in July 2009.

There were no other significant new risks or uncertainties such as potential environmental liabilities or contingent liabilities, during the year or subsequently, that materially affect DFID's future position.

5.8 Future business developments

A new White Paper will be published in July 2009 looking at the challenges facing the world and the global solutions we need to develop together to address the economic downturn, climate change and conflict and security.

Further details of DFID's activities and potential future business developments are contained in the Departmental Report that accompanies these accounts.

5.9 Financial Instruments

The department's overall approach to the management of risk is described in the Statement on Internal Control. The department is funded from Parliamentary Supply with funds provided through Paymaster and therefore has no significant exposure to either liquidity or cash-flow risk. The department's equity interest in CDC Group plc is subject to market performance and currency risk: numerical disclosures and a description of measures taken to manage these risks are in CDC's own financial statements. DFID's ownership interest in International Financial Institutions and part of the loan portfolio are denominated in foreign currencies and subject to currency risk. In line with HMG policy, DFID does not undertake any hedging or derivative transactions to manage this risk. Disclosures required by Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 29 are included in relevant notes showing the value of financial instruments, and in note 27 to the accounts.

5.10 Payment of Suppliers

On the 8th October 2008 the Prime Minister committed Government organisations to speeding up the payments process, paying suppliers wherever possible within 10 days. Our previous target was to pay suppliers within 30 days of receipt of the goods or services or the presentation of a valid invoice. In the last quarter of 2008-09, DFID paid 68% of invoices within 10 days of receipt of a valid invoice. We are continuing to invest resources in our systems and processes to improve our payment performance, and expect to significantly improve the percentage of invoices paid within 10 days during 2009-10.

One payment in respect of interest was paid during 2008-09 for £994 under the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1988.

5.11 Efficiency

Volume 2, Annex C of the Departmental Report describes the efficiency targets set for DFID and progress against these targets.

6. Staffing and related issues

We are committed to recruiting people with the right attributes (skills, knowledge and behaviours) in an efficient and responsive way. All appointments are made on merit on the basis of fair and open competition in accordance with the Civil Service Commissioners' Recruitment Code. DFID is also accredited under the Disability Two Ticks Scheme, which guarantees an interview for applicants with disabilities.

There continues to be clear accountability and strong top management support and leadership for diversity from the Management Board and Diversity Champions. Overall accountability for diversity rests with the Management Board.

Further details of staffing issues are given in Volume 1, Chapter 4 of the Departmental Report.

Details of arrangements for pension provision for employees are given in Note 8 to the Accounts. Pension arrangements for Ministers and senior staff are set out in the Remuneration section of this Report.

Health and safety matters and environmental issues are discussed in Volume 1, Chapter 4 of the Departmental Report.

7. Corporate Governance

7.1 Permanent Head of Department and Management Board

Dr Nemat Shafik, Permanent Secretary and Principal Accounting Officer, is the official Head of Department. She was appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Head of the Home Civil Service, with the agreement of the Secretary of State for International Development. Her appointment to DFID is an extendable term appointment under the terms of the Senior Civil Service Contract. Provisions for termination are those in Chapter 11 of the Civil Service Management Code.

DFID currently has a 7-member Management Board:

- Nemat Shafik, chair (appointed to current position in March 2008; appointed to Board in September 2002)
- Mark Lowcock, Director General, Country Programmes (appointed to current position in April 2008; appointed to Board in April 2003)
- Sam Sharpe, Acting Director General, Corporate Performance (appointed to current position March 2009, appointed to Board in April 2008)
- Martin Dinham, Director General, International (appointed to current position in April 2008; appointed to Board in December 2007)
- Andrew Steer, Director General, Policy and Research (appointed to current position in April 2008; appointed to Board in April 2008)
- David MacLeod, Non-Executive Director (appointed to Board in November 2007)
- Doreen Langston, Non-Executive Director and chair of Audit Committee (appointed to Board in January 2008)

In March 2009, Sue Owen left her position as Director General, Corporate Performance.

The Permanent Secretary appoints members to the Management Board. Those who are also civil servants serve under the terms of the Senior Civil Service Contract.

Remuneration of Management Board members is determined in line with the recommendations of the Senior Salaries Review Body. Details of the remuneration of Ministers and the Management Board are given in the Remuneration Report in section 8. Board members are expected to notify and register any existing or potential conflicts of interest with the Board Secretary.

DFID observes the Code of Good Practice on Corporate Governance in Central Departments. The Management Board operates collectively to review the performance of DFID. It has agreed objectives and plans its work on a cycle so that it regularly considers the strategic policies and resource allocation decisions, and management of risk, on which it is advised by the Audit Committee.

Each quarter, the Board receives reports on the performance of the department as a whole and of key operational units against agreed objectives, and of financial budgets and forecasts for the year as a whole.

7.2 Board Committees

During 2007-08 the Board was supported by the following committees: for Audit, Security, Development Policy, Investment, Senior Leadership, and Human Resources. Each of the Committees has agreed terms of reference and is chaired by a member of the Board. The Board receives and reviews annual reports from each Committee about its work.

The Audit Committee is fully independent with a good range of expertise and skills. The Finance Director and Head of Internal Audit Department attend most Audit Committee meetings, but not as members. The Permanent Secretary also attends some meetings, and some members' only meetings are also held. As part of its work, the Committee decides the programme of, and considers reports from, the Internal Audit Department which operates in accordance with Government Internal Audit Standards.

7.3 Review of performance

The Board reviews its performance and those of its sub-committees each year. In 2008/09 the Board continued to focus on communicating the vision, role, direction and priorities of DFID to staff and other stakeholders.

Staff have the opportunity to observe meetings of the Board and its Committees. Country offices are encouraged to view meetings via video facilities; and the Board's annual review of Directors' Performance Frameworks are web cast. Except where confidential, papers considered by the Board, and minutes of meetings, are published on DFID's intranet and on the DFID external web pages.

7.4 Skills and Experience

Members of the Board are appointed to provide an appropriate range of skills and experience. The Board has placed special emphasis on enhancing its finance skills recently. There are currently three qualified accountants on the Board. New members of the Board are appointed through open and transparent procedures. Given the small size of the Board, induction programmes for new members are tailored to individual needs, based on past experience.

DFID considers that the two non-executive members are appropriately independent of the Department. Non-executive Directors are given terms of reference as part of their contract, informed of the processes for performance appraisal and given a full induction programme. The Permanent Secretary has periodic meetings with the Non-Executive Directors.

DFID believes that the Board is adequately configured to deal with financial management issues, including members with skills in the measurement and management of performance and financial resources.

8. Remuneration Report

8.1 Remuneration Policy

The remuneration of senior civil servants is set by the Prime Minister following independent advice from the Review Body on Senior Salaries.

The Review Body also advises the Prime Minister from time to time on the pay and pensions of Members of Parliament and their allowances; on Peers' allowances; and on the pay, pensions and allowances of Ministers and others whose pay is determined by the Ministerial and Other Salaries Act 1975.

In reaching its recommendations, the Review Body has regard to the following considerations:

- the need to recruit, retain and motivate suitably able and qualified people to exercise their different responsibilities;
- regional/local variations in labour markets and their effects on the recruitment and retention of staff;
- Government policies for improving the public services including the requirement on departments to meet the output targets for the delivery of departmental services;
- the funds available to departments as set out in the Government's departmental expenditure limits;
- the Government's inflation target.

The Review Body takes account of the evidence it receives about wider economic considerations and the affordability of its recommendations.

Further information about the work of the Review Body can be found at **www.ome.uk.com**.

8.2 Service Contracts

Civil service appointments are made in accordance with the Civil Service Commissioners' Recruitment Code. The Code requires appointments to be on merit on the basis of fair and open competition but also includes the circumstances when appointments may otherwise be made.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Andrew Steer is on a three year secondment from the World Bank. He remains on the World Bank terms during the period of the secondment.

Further information about the work of the Civil Service Commissioners can be found at **www.civilservicecommissioners.gov.uk**.

8.3 Salary and pension entitlements (audited)

The following sections provide details of the remuneration and pension interests of the Ministers and senior management of the department.

8.3.1 Remuneration

Ministers	2008-09		2007-08	
	Salary (£)	Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)	Salary (£)	Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)
Douglas Alexander *Secretary of State*	79,175 (includes arrears of salary backdated 1 Nov 07) (78,575 entitled salary)	–	57,678 (76,904 full year equivalent)	–
Gareth Thomas *Minister of State*	36,028*1 (40,646 full year equivalent)	–	30,280	–
Ivan Lewis *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (from 5 October 2008)*	12,855*2 (30,851 full year equivalent) (30,937 entitled salary)	–	N/A	N/A
Mike Foster *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (from 5 October 2008)*	12,855*3 (30,851 full year equivalent) (30,937 entitled salary)	–	N/A	N/A
Gillian Merron *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (until 5 October 2008)*	18,092*4 (30,851 full year equivalent (30,937 entitled salary)	–	5,047 (30,280 full year equivalent)	N/A
Shahid Malik*5 *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (until 5 October 2008)*	–	–	–	–

*1 joint Minister for Trade with BERR/UKTI from 5 October 2008. BERR are responsible for salary wef 5 October. Recovery is being sought from BERR.
*2 paid by previous department until 31 October 2008. Figure quoted is for the period 1 November 2008 – 31 March 2009.
*3 paid by previous department until 31 October 2008. Figure quoted is for the period 1 November 2008 – 31 March 2009.
*4 paid by DFID up to 31 October 2008, FCO responsible for salary wef 1 November 2008.
*5 no salary paid from the department as this PUSS appointment was above the Ministerial quota.

The above figures show only payments made by the Department and recorded in these accounts.

Permanent Secretary and Director Generals	2008-09 Salary £'000	2008-09 Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)	2007-08 Salary £'000	2007-08 Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)
Nemat (Minouche) Shafik *Permanent Secretary*	200–205 (200–205 full year salary)	8,500	170–175*1 15–20*2 (195–200 full year equivalent)	–
Mark Lowcock Director General	140–145 (125–130 full year basic salary)	–	135–140 (120–125 full year basic salary)	–
Sue Owen Director General (until 30 March 2009)	130–135*3 (115–120 full year basic salary)	–	130–135 (105–110 full year basic salary)	–
Martin Dinham *Director General*	140–145 (125–130 full year basic salary)	–	40–45 (120–125 full year equivalent)	–
Andrew Steer *Director General*	180–185*4	–	N/A	N/A
Sam Sharpe *Acting Director General* *(from 30 March 2009)*	0–5 (105–110 full year equivalent)	–	N/A	N/A

*1 on secondment to DFID, salary was paid directly from the World Bank until 2 March 2008. This amount reflects the reimbursement of these costs from DFID to the World Bank.
*2 salary paid since starting permanent and pensionable appointment on 3 March 2008.
*3 salary paid up to 31 March 2009 in line with inter government transfers.
*4 on secondment to DFID, salary is paid directly from the World Bank. This amount reflects the reimbursement of these costs.

Members of the Management Board directly employed by DFID, with the exception of the Permanent Secretary, were eligible to be considered for a performance related non-consolidated payment. During 2008-09, these equated to an average of approximately 11% of total remuneration (2007-08: 10%).

'Salary' includes gross salary; performance pay or bonuses; overtime; reserved rights to London weighting or London allowances; recruitment and retention allowances; private office allowances and any other allowance to the extent that it is subject to UK taxation.

During 2008-09, the following fees and taxable expenses were paid to non-executive members of the Board:

- David MacLeod - £9,594
- Doreen Langston - £11,888

This presentation is based on payments made by the Department and thus recorded in these accounts. In respect of ministers in the House of Commons, departments bear only the cost of the additional ministerial remuneration; the salary for their services as an MP (£63,291 from 1 April 2008), and various allowances to which they are entitled are borne centrally.

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the department and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument. The Permanent Secretary had the private use of an allocated car in the circumstances permitted by the Civil Service Management Code.

8.3.2 Pension Benefits (audited)

Ministers	Accrued pension at age 65 as at 31/3/09 £'000	Real increase in pension at age 65 £'000	CETV at 31/3/09 £'000	CETV at 31/3/08*1 £'000	Real increase in CETV £'000
Douglas Alexander *Secretary of State*	5–10	0–2.5	81	66	6
Gareth Thomas *Minister of State*	0–5	0–2.5	43	34	4
Ivan Lewis *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (from 5 October 2008)*	5–10	0–2.5	60	57	1
Mike Foster *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (from 5 October 2008)*	0–5	0–2.5	21	17	2
Gillian Merron *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (until 5 October 2008)*	0–5	0–2.5	45*3	38	3
Shahid Malik*2 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (until 5 October 2008)	–	–	–	–	–

*1 The figures quoted may be different from the closing figure in last year's accounts. This is due to the CETV factors being updated to comply with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

*2 No salary paid from the department as this PUSS appointment is above the Ministerial quota, therefore there is no pension disclosure required.

*3 At date of leaving on 5 October 2008

Ministerial pensions

Pension benefits for Ministers are provided by the Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund (PCPF). The scheme is made under statute (the regulations are set out in Statutory Instrument SI 1993 No 3253, as amended).

Those Ministers who are Members of Parliament may also accrue an MP's pension under the PCPF (details of which are not included in this report). The arrangements for Ministers provide benefits on an 'average salary' basis, taking account of all service as a Minister. The accrual rate has been 1/40th since 15 July 2002 (or 5 July 2001 for those that chose to backdate the change) but Ministers, in common with all other members of the PCPF, can opt for a 1/50th accrual rate and a lower rate of employee contribution.

Benefits for Ministers are payable at the same time as MP's benefits become payable under the PCPF or, for those who are not MPs, on retirement from ministerial office from age 65. Pensions are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail Prices Index. Members pay contributions of 6% of their ministerial salary if they have opted for the 1/50th accrual rate or 10% of salary if they have opted for the 1/40th accrual rate. There is also an employer contribution paid by the Exchequer representing the balance of cost as advised by the Government Actuary. This is currently 26.8% of the ministerial salary.

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the Minister is entitled to receive when they reach 65, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already 65.

The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)

This is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. It is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the pension benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total ministerial service, not just their current appointment as a Minister. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This is effectively the element of the increase in accrued pension funded by the Exchequer. It excludes increases due to inflation and contributions paid by the Minister and are calculated using common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

(Audited)

Permanent Secretary and Director Generals	Accrued pension at age 60 as at 31/3/09 and related lump sum £'000	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age £'000	CETV at 31/3/09 £'000	CETV at 31/3/08*1 £'000	Real increase in CETV £'000
Nemat (Minouche) Shafik Permanent Secretary	5–10	2.5–5	70	5	58
Mark Lowcock Director General	35–40 plus lump sum of 105–110	0–2.5 plus lump sum of 2.5–5	578	512	19
Sue Owen *Director General* *(until 30 March 2009)*	40–45 plus lump sum of 125–130	0–2.5 plus lump sum of 2.5–5	821	739	23
Martin Dinham *Director General*	50–55 plus lump sum of 160–165	2.5–5 plus lump sum of 12.5–15	1,257	1,072	98
Andrew Steer*2 *Director General*	–	–	–	–	–
Sam Sharpe *Acting Director General* *(from 30 March 2009)*	25–30 plus lump sum of 50–55	0–2.5 plus lump sum of 0–2.5	431	431*3	1

*1 The figure quoted may be different from the closing figure in last year's accounts. This is due to the CETV factors being updated to comply with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

*2 on secondment to DFID and not a member of the Civil Service Pension scheme arrangements

*3 At date of promotion to Acting Director General on 30 March 2009

None of the officials named above are members of the partnership pension account.

Civil Service Pensions

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service pension arrangements. From 30 July 2007, civil servants may be in one of four defined benefit schemes; either a 'final salary' scheme (classic, premium or classic plus); or a 'whole career' scheme (nuvos). These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under classic, premium, classic plus and nuvos are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail

Prices Index (RPI). Members who joined from October 2002 could opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a good quality 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with a significant employer contribution (partnership pension account).

Employee contributions are set at the rate of 1.5% of pensionable earnings for classic and 3.5% for premium, classic plus and nuvos. Benefits in classic accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years' pension is payable on retirement. For premium, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike classic, there is no automatic lump sum. Classic plus is essentially a hybrid with benefits for service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per classic and benefits for service from October 2002 calculated as in premium. In nuvos a member builds up a pension based on his pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March) the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and, immediately after the scheme year end, the accrued pension is uprated in line with RPI. In all cases members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The partnership pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a panel of three providers. The employee does not have to contribute but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of classic, premium and classic plus and 65 for members of nuvos.

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website **www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk**.

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the individual has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

Real increase in CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV that is funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

9. Information Assurance

Unlike many other Government Departments, DFID does not manage large quantities of personal or sensitive data. However, when we do need to manage this data, we take our responsibilities very seriously, and have done so for many years. In 2007 we established a new governance structure for information security, assessed and monitored our information risks at Board level, and ensured compliance with relevant guidance and instructions from elsewhere in Government. DFID has had a secure remote working system based on encrypted laptop computers for home workers and travelling staff since 2003.

DFID reported no incidents of the loss of any personal data to the Information Commissioners Office in 2008/09 and the Information Commissioner made no findings against DFID for breach of Data Protection principles.

In March 2008, DFID achieved accreditation to ISO/IEC 27001:2005, the internationally recognised standard for information security management. This was the result of a sustained effort over past years to improve our information security management.

The tables below provide information on specific types of incidents involving protected personal data. Incidents, the disclosure of which would in itself create an unacceptable risk of harm, may be excluded in accordance with the exemptions contained in the Freedom of Information Act 2000 or may be subject to the limitations of other UK information legislation.

Table 1: Summary of protected personal data related incidents formally reported to the information commissioner's office in 2008-09	
No incidents were reported	
Further action on information risk	The Department will continue to monitor and assess its information risks in order to identify and address any weaknesses, and ensure continuous improvement of its systems.

TABLE 2: Summary of other protected personal data related incidents 2008-09
The Department had no incidents deemed by the Data Controller not to fall within the criteria for report to the Information Commissioner's Office, but recorded centrally within the Department.

TABLE 3: Year-on-year total numbers of protected personal data related incidents prior to 2008-09
Between 2004-05 and 2008-09 the Department had no incidents reported to the Information Commissioner, or deemed by the Data Controller not to fall within the criteria for report to the Information Commissioner's Office, but recorded centrally within the Department.

10. Auditors

These accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Through her staff, DFID's Accounting Officer has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. So far as the Accounting Officer is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Notional fees charged were £235,000 for the audit of the main account and £46,500 for other audit services.

11. Post Balance Sheet Events

The Department for International Development Resource Accounts' are laid before the Houses of Parliament by HM Treasury. FRS 21 requires DFID to disclose the date on which the accounts are authorised for issue. This is the date on which the accounts are certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Nemat Shafik 2 July 2009
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development

Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, HM Treasury has directed the Department for International Development to prepare, for each financial year, resource accounts detailing the resources acquired, held or disposed of during the year, and the use of resources by the Department during the year.

The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Department and of its net resource outturn, resources applied to objectives, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts I am required to comply with the requirements of the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* and in particular to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts;
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

HM Treasury has appointed me, as Permanent Secretary, Principal Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the department's assets, are set out in the Accounting Officers' Memorandum issued by HM Treasury and published in *Managing Public Money*.

Nemat Shafik
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development 2 July 2009

Statement on Internal Control

Scope of responsibility

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the Department for International Development's (DFID) policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding the public funds and departmental assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Managing Public Money.

Senior managers take an active lead to support and promote improvements in risk management. Ministers decide on high-level policy risks based on advice from officials. The Secretary of State takes decisions on the Department's overall policy, and key components of policy, on the basis of submissions which usually include an assessment of risk. There are clear lines of delegation covering both policy and expenditure.

DFID's operating environment

The development world and DFID's operating environment is becoming increasingly complex, the global economic downturn increases the challenges DFID faces. DFID's policy agenda has widened and will be subject to further review in the forthcoming White Paper. We need to continue to manage the complex combination of a broadened development policy agenda, a rising aid budget and a reduction in administrative costs. Much of DFID's work is in high risk environments. Staff must be safeguarded, financial controls must take account of weak governance systems in development partner organisations, and the impact of investments on poverty cannot be guaranteed. DFID's systems are designed to provide a consistent level of assurance in the UK and overseas, but often have to use local controls in difficult environments to achieve this. DFID has implemented an organisational change programme (DFID Making it Happen) which highlights the need to work more through others; to focus on Ministerial priorities; to make the best use of our people and money, and to improve our focus on results, our communications and our systems.

The risks to the Department's performance include:

- failure of DFID's stewardship including financial and resource management risks. DFID operates a central system of financial accounting, management and procurement in its offices in the UK and overseas. Each office is expected to comply with UK professional and HM Treasury standards. In this decentralised structure, where each office is responsible for local recruitment and training of administrative staff, management works to ensure that each office has the right mix of financial management skills, that there is a common culture of financial management across the whole organisation and that there are robust measures against corruption and fraud. A major update to DFID's corporate financial systems is nearing completion under the ARIES programme. By automating more financial management functions, this will reduce risks of non-compliance;
- security and staff safety. Government offices and the staff who work in them are sometimes at risk of criminal and terrorist attack and need appropriate protection. Physical environments in which we operate are more challenging than the UK and measures are needed to safeguard health and safety;
- delivery and impact. The process of change in developing countries is complex, and it is not always easy to predict the impact of development interventions. Risks which may affect the delivery of

benefits or reduce the impact of programmes are identified, monitored and, where possible, mitigated;

- efficiency and management improvement. Specific internal projects to improve DFID's efficiency, for instance through the introduction of new IT and transformation of human resource systems, bring risks which require specialist risk management.
- working with partners. There are many different ways to support development, each with their own specific risks. DFID can work with partner governments, multilaterals, civil society and other bilateral donors. We can also procure goods and services ourselves, fund projects, or provide financial resources directly to partners. Some development programmes involve disbursement to partners who manage finances under their own systems of internal control. In some countries DFID's funds are given to the host government directly as Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) and accounted for through their public financial management systems. There are particular risks associated with this approach and DFID uses specific Fiduciary Risk Assessments (FRAs) and monitoring to ensure control;
- fragile states. In some countries, such as Afghanistan and Iraq, a combination of the above risk areas makes control especially difficult. Such environments are often subject to rapid and unpredictable change, conflict or post conflict reconstruction, and limited local governance. DFID's control systems must be robust enough to cope with operations in these circumstances.

The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of departmental policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in DFID for the year ended 31 March 2009 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and accords with Treasury guidance.

Capacity to handle risk

I chair the DFID Management Board which has overall responsibility for leading on risk management for both strategic level risks and key delivery risks. The Board has adopted a risk management policy and ensures that staff throughout DFID have the skills and resources necessary to manage risks appropriate to their level of authority and duties.

Risk management is integrated at all levels:

- at the corporate level, the Management Board takes direct responsibility for strategic and key delivery risks. The Board maintains a Corporate Risk Register (CRR) to record high-level risks and the mitigation actions being taken to address those risks. Divisional Directors manage risk in their divisions. Divisional Performance Frameworks were presented to the Management Board by Directors for the Autumn performance report and during April 2009 and incorporate risk analysis and management similar to the CRR.

- at country level, risk assessment is part of the country planning process; typically based on three year plans which are reviewed annually. Scenario and contingency planning is now mandatory for all new Country Plans. All country plans are quality assured by a cross Divisional Country Planning Review Committee. A business plan is also required where the annual aid framework for a country is £20m or more. This sets out the key delivery challenges and explains how those challenges will be proactively addressed by the country team;
- risk is assessed during planning and design of programmes and projects, and reviewed at least annually during implementation. Programme managers are responsible for risk management and receive training, guidance and technical support from Finance and Performance Division;
- Internal Audit Department undertakes financial audits throughout DFID and leads on the implementation of anti-fraud policies;
- Policy and guidance on Poverty Reduction Budget Support were updated and published in January 2008. Fiduciary Risk Assessments (FRAs) are mandatory in all cases where financial aid is being considered. A rigorous system of external scrutiny to ensure quality control of FRAs is in place. Systems are in place to manage the independence of the external scrutiny process.

DFID maintains web-enabled guidance on mandatory rules and procedures in the Essential Guide to Rules and Tools (The Blue Book) complemented by further examples, information and "How to" notes in the Best Practice Guide. The Blue Book covers a range of corporate activities including project cycle management from identification and design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The rules and procedures are continuously reviewed and updated and are used at all levels of management. For example, during 2008/09 DFID enhanced the logframe approach for project management to ensure more robust project information is collected at the outset to enable better quantification of results and improved evaluation.

A primary responsibility of DFID's country offices is the regular monitoring of all projects and programmes. The offices overseas enable DFID to maintain close and regular contact with programme implementers, and to review progress on the ground. DFID's mandatory system of internal project monitoring incorporates learning from experience and identifying good practice. The system is further enhanced by country level studies by Evaluation Department which review long term impact and performance against objectives and are based on DAC evaluation criteria. Both monitoring and evaluation lead to updates in the Blue Book and Best Practice Guide to allow on-line dissemination of best practice to all staff.

The work of the Evaluation Department is scrutinised by an independent panel of experts, the Independent Advisory Committee on Development Effectiveness.

The risk and control framework

High level controls include a formal corporate governance and internal control system detailing the aims and principles through which DFID conducts its business. This includes procedures and manuals setting out operational and financial procedures and delegated authorities, codes and standards expected of staff, an anti-fraud strategy and response plan including a whistle blowing policy to enable staff and the public to report concerns over any aspect of DFID's business.

DFID's control framework is set by the Management Board under advice from the Audit Committee, Internal Audit Department and Finance and Performance Division. Specifically, the Board has established:

- a clear policy framework within which risks are identified, managed and regularly reviewed;
- guidance to staff, partners and the public on DFID's attitude to risk, with specific identification of very low risk appetite areas such as staff security, fraud and corruption;
- clear prioritisation of risks and mitigation measures;
- guidance and training to staff on assessing, managing and monitoring risks;
- internal auditing and controls to ensure compliance with policies and procedures;
- regular horizon scanning to identify potential changes in DFID's operating environment and opportunities to expand influence.

Management and control systems are established according to the type of risk.

- Financial and resource management risks.

An Audit Committee, comprising five non-executive members including the Chair who sits on the Management Board, leads on ensuring that DFID is a financially sound organisation. The Committee is constituted according to Treasury Handbook best practice, is fully independent and draws on a good range of skills and expertise.

Financial controls, including procurement systems, are regularly reviewed and audited by Internal Audit Department, and their Counter Fraud Unit investigates and makes recommendations on all fraud allegations.

Financial controls are currently being strengthened by the implementation of ARIES. ARIES provides an integrated solution that replaces procurement, financial, statistical and programme management systems. In particular, ARIES has introduced enhanced controls over the procurement cycle, programme management controls have been embedded and delegated authorities have been automated and strengthened. Increases to DFID's internal financial delegations have recently been approved by Ministers. ARIES control systems have been subject to both NAO and IAD review during the year. Recommended improvements are currently being considered by DFID.

DFID also commissioned a review of financial management against the CIPFA model which assesses organisations against best practice in public sector financial management. Actions to address findings are being implemented through the Making it Happen Money programme.

- Security and staff safety.

DFID's highest priority is keeping its people safe. All UK and overseas offices have security plans which are reviewed and updated regularly. A Security Committee has been set up and meets regularly to monitor security incidents that affect staff. The Security Committee systematically tracks threats, risks, incidents and overseas security reviews quarterly. Contingency plans have been drawn up for offices overseas and in the UK for threats to the security and effectiveness of our staff and key systems overseas and where possible to maintain continuity of operations. In-country, DFID takes FCO guidance on the risks that its staff faces.

In relation to Information Assurance and personal data security, in March 2008 DFID achieved accreditation to ISO/IEC 27001:2005, the internationally recognised standard for information security management. DFID complies with the mandatory minimum measures for data handling in Government. DFID has a Senior Information Risk Owner who reports to the Management Board on information risk, and monitors those risks at least quarterly through the Information Security Management Group. There were no incidents of the loss of any personal data to report to the Information Commissioners Office in 2008/09.

- Delivery and impact.

An Investment Committee was formed in March 2008. Its role is to ensure that DFID investments represent good value for money for UK taxpayers and that clear systems exist to take strategic financial decisions on the basis of evidence.

All programmes with a commitment value over £1 million are assessed for risk and monitored at least annually. The assessment considers both immediate risks as well as longer term risks which could affect the sustainability of benefits. The introduction of the ARIES reporting system is being used to enable the recording and analysis of further detail in risk assessments and information on trends. Directors use the system to track the portfolio of programmes under their delegated authority.

- Efficiency and management improvement.

Major internal projects such as ARIES are subject to special scrutiny. Development and procurement infrastructure and IT systems comply with standard Government procedures that require full risk assessment and risk management processes. All new internal capital projects and programmes, and significant changes to existing projects and programmes, are authorised through formal processes by the Capital Portfolio Board, with decisions based on business cases. Programme and project management disciplines are observed, including appointing a Senior Responsible Owner, who reports to a Project Board overseeing such new developments.

In addition, DFID has established a "Using Numbers" initiative which promotes the use of quantification in DFID's decision making. DFID has introduced new guidance on economic appraisals, agreed a set of standard indicators to be used when assessing all bilateral projects and developed its logframe approach to strengthen the links between appraisals and monitoring frameworks.

- Working with partners: using DFID's management systems.

DFID works with partner governments, multilaterals, civil society and other bilateral donors. Where DFID procures goods and services directly we have strong procurement capacity and appropriate strategies to ensure best procurement practice. In June 2008 the Office of Government Commerce published the report of a Procurement Capability Review of DFID. Implementation of the agreed Action plan has progressed during 2008/09 and we are on target to complete implementation during 2009/10. All projects and programmes are subject to our own risk and control framework. Where we engage with multilaterals and civil society the reporting, monitoring and auditing are subject to scrutiny as set out in the Blue Book.

- Working with partners: using partner government systems.

Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) can be a highly effective form of aid, but involves particular risks where local financial management systems are weak. We have established systems for assessing and monitoring fiduciary risk in relation to PRBS. Before providing PRBS, we work with partner governments and other donors to undertake thorough fiduciary risk assessments, and to ensure that there is a credible programme of reform to address identified weaknesses in public financial management (PFM). We ensure that these programmes of reform have adequate support. In many cases, DFID supports PFM reform directly in countries where we provide budget support. PFM reform programmes typically include support to the audit function.

Each year, country offices providing PRBS carry out systematic reviews of both fiduciary risk and progress on strengthening local systems. These assessments inform the risk reporting of the responsible Directors. We recognise that sometimes it can take several years before PFM reforms result in strengthened systems and reduced risk. Where weaknesses in the assurance available through national systems persist, we carry out supplementary monitoring procedures, including public expenditure monitoring by DFID and other development partners, but we recognise there is scope for further improvement in this area. We will continue to report separately to Parliament and others through the Department's Annual Report on the wider impact and effectiveness of PRBS, as well as on fiduciary and public financial management issues.

- Fragile states.

DFID has developed and implemented guidance on scenario and contingency planning in fragile states. Following recent external reports on Operating in Insecure Environments a new series of Briefing Notes on working effectively in these environments will be published during 2009-10. The briefing papers will include guidance on: analysing the context in order to inform DFID programming choices; identifying, building and using the existing capacity within the insecure environment to inform partner choice and improving joint working; and risk management.

- Arms Length Bodies.

DFID has 100% ownership of CDC Group plc and 40% ownership of Actis LLP, the terms of these arm's length relationships are set out in frameworks covering governance and accountability, investment policy (for CDC), decision making and reporting. National Audit Office (NAO) published a Value For Money study on DFID's oversight of CDC Group plc in December 2008. DFID will implement the agreed recommendations to enhance the assurance DFID gets from CDC. These include strengthening business planning, investment policies and providing periodic updates on risk to DFID.

Review of effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the executive managers within the Department, who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. I have been advised on the implications of the results of my review of the system of internal control by the Board and the Audit Committee and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

The effectiveness of the system of internal control was maintained and reviewed through:

- the Management Board which met regularly to consider strategic direction and performance against objectives. The Board receives Quarterly Management Reports on performance and approves and advises Ministers on the recommendations of the annual internal resource allocation exercise;

- a network of sub-Committees to support the main Board whose Terms of Reference, workplans and performance are reviewed by the Board on an annual basis to complement on-going dialogue throughout the year;
- an Audit Committee, a fully independent committee of five non executive members, provides assurance to me by monitoring and reviewing the risk, control and governance systems in the organisation, and the associated assurance processes. The Committee provides oversight and guidance, where necessary, on the work of Finance and Performance Division. It also reviews the work programme of Internal Audit Department, discusses external audit strategies, and provides an interface between DFID and the National Audit Office;
- Internal Audit Department (IAD) who provide an independent and objective opinion on the adequacy of systems of risk management, control and governance, by measuring and evaluating their effectiveness in achieving DFID's objectives. In addition, IAD's findings and recommendations are beneficial to line management in the audited areas;
- a specialist counter fraud unit within the Internal Audit Department;
- all Directors providing me with an annual statement covering identification and management of risk and an assurance on compliance with management and control systems. These statements include key performance data, an outline of action planned to remedy shortfalls in performance and an assessment of performance for each topic. Directors' assurance statements are informed by departmental systems on management of performance and by in-year monitoring of these systems including sample testing;
- the work of the external auditor in forming an opinion on the financial statements and in reporting the results of value for money examinations relating to DFID's activities.

I am satisfied with the overall control environment that has been in place in DFID for the year ended 31 March 2009 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts; that any weaknesses have been properly assessed; and that appropriate action has been taken to address them.

The operating environment for DFID will remain in many cases a challenging one. However, we will continue to attach high priority to identifying and managing the risks we face in the best way possible

Nemat Shafik 2 July 2009
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Department for International Development for the year ended 31 March 2009 under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. These comprise the Statement of Parliamentary Supply, the Operating Cost Statement and Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Net Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and auditor

The Accounting Officer is responsible for preparing the Annual Report, which includes the Remuneration Report, and the financial statements in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and HM Treasury directions made thereunder and for ensuring the regularity of financial transactions. These responsibilities are set out in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities.

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, and with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

I report to you my opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions issued under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. I report to you whether, in my opinion, the information which comprises the management commentary, included in the Annual Report, is consistent with the financial statements. I also report whether in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

In addition, I report to you if the Department has not kept proper accounting records, if I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit, or if information specified by HM Treasury regarding remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

I review whether the Statement on Internal Control reflects the Department's compliance with HM Treasury's guidance, and I report if it does not. I am not required to consider whether this statement covers all risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

I read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. I consider the implications for my certificate if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. My responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of audit opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. My audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Accounting Officer in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are most appropriate to the Department's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error, and that in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited.

Opinions

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and directions made thereunder by HM Treasury, of the state of the Department's affairs as at 31 March 2009, and the net cash requirement, net resource outturn, net operating cost, operating costs applied to objectives, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions issued under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000; and
- information which comprises the management commentary included within the Annual Report, is consistent with the financial statements.

Opinion on Regularity

- In my opinion, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Amyas C E Morse
Comptroller and Auditor General
National Audit Office
151 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London SWIW 9SS

8 July 2009

Statement of Parliamentary Supply

Summary of Resource Outturn 2008-09

								2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
				Estimate			Outturn	Net total outturn compared with Estimate saving/ (excess)	Outturn
Request for Resources	Note	Gross expenditure	A in A	Net Total	Gross expenditure	A in A	Net Total		Net total
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries	2	5,198,946	10,000	5,188,946	5,170,614	8,013	5,162,601	26,345	4,506,148
Conflict Prevention	2	44,400	60	44,340	41,782	(10)	41,792	2,548	42,672
Total Resources	3	5,243,346	10,060	5,233,286	5,212,396	8,003	5,204,393	28,893	4,548,820
Non-operating cost A in A		–	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	25,360

Net cash requirement 2008-09

				2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
	Note	Estimate	Outturn	Net total outturn compared with Estimate saving/ (excess)	Outturn
Net Cash Requirement	4	4,816,664	4,413,453	403,211	4,174,970

Summary of Income payable to the Consolidated Fund

In addition to appropriations in aid the following income relates to the department and is payable to the Consolidated Fund (cash receipts in italics).

		Forecast 2008-09		Outturn 2008-09	
		Income	*Receipts*	Income	*Receipts*
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Total	5	–	–	(10,946)	*(2,335)*

Variances of Estimate against Outturn by objective are given in Note 2 and explanations of significant variances are provided in the Management Commentary within the Annual Report.

The Notes on pages 37 to 68 form part of these accounts.

Operating Cost Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	Staff costs	Other costs	2008-09 £000 Income	2007-08 £000
Administration Costs					
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries					
Staff Costs	8	78,661			102,507
Other admin costs	9		87,793		123,067
Operating income	11			(6,086)	(5,241)
Conflict Prevention					
Staff Costs	8	1,421			1,220
Other admin costs	9		1,834		1,684
Operating income	11			(60)	–
Programme Costs					
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries					
Staff Costs	8	36,310			3,975
Programme Costs	10		4,967,851		4,283,625
Income	11			(4,263)	(4,287)
Conflict Prevention					
Staff Costs	8	30			38
Programme Costs	10		38,497		39,730
Income	11			70	(67)
Totals		**116,422**	**5,095,975**	(10,339)	
Net Operating Cost	**3(a)**			**5,202,058**	**4,546,251**

All expenditure and income relates to DFID core department.
All income and expenditure are derived from continuing operations.
There were no material acquisitions or disposals in the year.

Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
Net gain on revaluation of fixed asset investments	802,064	402,427
Gain on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	274	331
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	152	(18)
Loss on restatement of loans at amortised cost	(43,017)	–
Total recognised gains and losses for the financial year	**759,473**	**402,740**

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2009

				Restated
		31-Mar-2009		31-Mar-2008
	Note	£000	£000	£000
Fixed Assets				
Tangible Assets	12	113,975		113,008
Intangible Assets	13	614		1,105
Financial Assets	14	4,125,643		3,322,561
			4,240,232	**3,436,674**
Debtors falling due after more than one year	15		**188,224**	**174,989**
Current Assets				
Debtors and Prepayments	16(a)	122,429		159,077
Cash at Bank and in hand	17	243,175		(17,377)
		365,604		**141,700**
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	18(a)	(1,887,288)		(1,231,247)
Net Current Liabilities			**(1,521,684)**	**(1,089,547)**
Total Assets less Current Liabilities			**2,906,772**	**2,522,116**
Creditors (amounts falling due after one year)	18(a)	(36,818)		(36,747)
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	20	(514,667)		(336,863)
			(551,485)	**(373,610)**
			2,355,287	**2,148,506**
Taxpayers Equity				
General Fund	21		375,241	970,674
Revaluation reserve	22		1,980,046	1,177,832
			2,355,287	**2,148,506**

Balances at 31 March 2008 have been restated to account for loan debtors restated at amortised cost (note 15), and promissory note creditors restated as being due within one year (note 18).

Nemat Shafik
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development 2 July 2009

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
Net cash outflow from operating activities	23(a)	(4,389,993)	(4,163,864)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	23(b)	(12,514)	(8,537)
Payment of amounts due to the Consolidated Fund		(1,646)	(14,669)
Financing	23(d)	4,664,705	4,162,826
Increase / (Decrease) in cash in the period	17	260,552	(24,244)

Statement of Net Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives

For the year ended 31 March 2009

		2008-09				
		£000	£000	£000	£000	Total
DSO		4. Global Partnership	5. Donor effectiveness	6. Bilateral assistance	7. Organisation effectiveness	
	Programme costs					
1	Promote development	412,588	1,866,638	2,021,011	-	4,300,237
2	Climate change	56,703	50,257	28,228	-	135,188
3	Conflict & humanitarian	469	245,963	356,638	-	603,070
		469,760	2,162,858	2,405,877	-	5,038,495
	Administration costs					
7	Organisation effectiveness	27,680	16,709	45,818	73,356	163,563
	Total	**497,440**	**2,179,567**	**2,451,695**	**73,356**	**5,202,058**

DFID's Aim is to Eliminate Poverty in Poorer Countries through achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Within this, the objectives have changed in 2008-09 to reflect the Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) agreed as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007. The structure of DFID's objectives is such that DSOs 1 to 3 are about what DFID spends its money on; DSOs 4 to 6 are about the channels through which we make our expenditure; and DSO 7 covers administrative functions. Some administrative expenditure falls under DSO 7 only. The DSOs replace the Public Service Agreement objectives that were in place until 2007-08. It is not possible to restate the 2007-08 figures on the new DSO basis. Figures for 2008-09 and 2007-08 on the old basis are shown in note 24.

DFID's Departmental Strategic Objectives are:
1. Promote good governance, economic growth, trade and access to basic services;
2. Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and ensure environmental sustainability;
3. Respond effectively to conflict and humanitarian crises and support peace in order to reduce poverty;
4. Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid);
5. Make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective;
6. Deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance;
7. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation.

Expenditure has been directly allocated to DSOs where there is a relationship between the expenditure and the achievement of a specific objective. Users of these accounts should be aware that demonstrating the exact areas on which aid is being spent is not a simple and exact exercise and a certain amount of judgement is involved. Increasingly projects are multi-dimensional and address interrelated policy areas. In addition more innovative types of aid instruments are being introduced. Together these make attributing expenditure to specific objectives difficult.

Core contributions to multilateral agencies such as the International Development Association, regional development banks and UN agencies, have been allocated to DSO 5, and then allocated across DSOs 1 to 3 based on the sector allocations reported by the multilateral agencies to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. These allocations are based on the most recently available figures, which cover the calendar year 2007.

Numbers of staff employed by objective are shown in Note 8.

Capital Employed by objective is shown in Note 24.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2008-09 Financial Reporting Manual (FReM), available at www.financial-reporting.gov.uk. The FReM is the technical accounting guide that complements guidance on the handling of public funds published separately by the relevant authorities. The Manual is prepared following consultation with the Financial Reporting Advisory Board and is issued by HM Treasury. The 2008-09 FReM is based on UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

The particular accounting policies adopted by DFID are described below. Policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

1.1 Accounting Convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to account for the revaluation of fixed assets at their value to DFID by reference to their current costs, and the revaluation of financial instruments in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 25 and 26.

1.2 Coverage of Accounts

These accounts cover the activities of DFID only. DFID is the sponsor department for CDC Group plc (CDC), a self-financing Public Corporation and Actis LLP, a fund management partnership. CDC and Actis results are not consolidated in these accounts since under FReM rules Public Corporations are outside the departmental resource accounting boundary. DFID's ownership interest is recognised in fixed asset investments.

In line with FReM rules on activities charged direct to the Consolidated Fund, the primary statements in these accounts do not include amounts attributed to DFID for the purpose of public expenditure control to reflect spending on development activities by the European Community from the EC budget. The EC also supports development activities through the extra-budgetary European Development Funds (EDF). UK contributions to EDF are included in programme expenditure in the Operating Cost Statement.

1.3 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Expenditure is shown net of VAT where output tax is charged or input tax is recoverable. Amounts owed to or by HM Revenue & Customs for VAT at the balance sheet date are included in creditors and debtors. Irrecoverable VAT is included in amounts shown in the relevant expenditure category or included in the capitalised purchase cost of fixed assets.

1.4 Foreign Exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for at the sterling equivalent at the exchange rate for the date of each transaction. Realised gains and losses on transactions, including discharge of creditors where the obligation is expressed in foreign currency, are charged or credited to operating costs. Fixed asset investments and other balance sheet items where the underlying value is expressed in foreign currencies are re-translated into sterling at the exchange rates for the balance sheet date. Changes in value arising from exchange rate movements are dealt with as part of other changes in value (Note 1.7).

1.5 Fixed Assets

Title to freehold land and buildings is held in the name of, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State for International Development. Land and buildings are shown at current cost based on professional valuations carried out at not more than five year intervals.

Refurbishments to freehold and leasehold properties are capitalised at the actual costs incurred. Other tangible fixed assets are recognised in the accounts where they are used for general administration and acquired from administrative or programme capital funds. Asset costs include salaries and expenses of departmental staff arising directly from the development, construction and acquisition of the asset. Tangible fixed assets do not include items purchased from programme expenditure on behalf of overseas governments and others with the intention that ownership will in due course be transferred to them.

Fixed assets are capitalised above a threshold of £1,000 for individual assets. Items of office and domestic furniture and IT equipment and systems, some of which may individually cost less than £1,000, are capitalised on a grouped basis. IT systems in development (and other assets under construction) are capitalised on the basis of actual costs incurred during the period until the work is completed and the asset is available for use and reclassified accordingly.

Fixed assets are valued at current replacement cost.

1.6 Depreciation

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided on other tangible fixed assets on a straight line basis over the remaining useful lives of the assets. Depreciation on improvements to leaseholds and systems under development is provided from the point at which these come into use. The useful lives for main asset categories are as follows:

Office accommodation (freeholds)	30 years
Domestic property (freeholds)	20 years
Improvements to freeholds	15 years
Improvements to leaseholds	Over the remaining term of the lease
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office and domestic furniture and equipment	Mainly at 5 and 10 years
IT equipment	1 to 3 years
IT systems	Over individually assessed estimated useful lives

1.7 Investments

Investments include the United Kingdom interest in certain International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Shares in these bodies are not traded securities. In accordance with UK accounting standards on financial instruments, these have been designated as 'available for sale' financial assets, as they cannot be classified under the other three categories of financial instruments specified in FRS 26. There is no intention to sell these investments.

These investments are recognised and subsequently measured at fair value. Given that DFID has no intention of withdrawing from membership of these organisations, fair value has been assessed as the amount that DFID would receive if the institutions ceased to operate. For all IFIs, this would be DFID's share of the net assets of the IFI based on shareholdings at the time of dissolution. This assumes that the net assets shown on the balance sheet of each IFI represents the best estimate of the net realisable value.

Increases in the value of investments, including those arising from retranslation to sterling of underlying values of investments which account in foreign currencies or from market movements, are taken to revaluation reserve. Reductions in value are taken to revaluation reserve to the extent that value is no lower than that at which assets were taken into the balance sheet, or to the extent that the reduction below this cost is judged to be of a temporary nature which will be recovered in the medium term. Permanent impairments below this cost are charged to the operating cost statement.

In accordance with the FReM, investments in public corporations falling outside the resource accounting boundary are recognised at cost less any impairment.

1.8 Intangible Assets

Software licences are valued at purchase cost or replacement cost if materially different. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the life of the licence.

1.9 Long Term Loans

In accordance with UK accounting standards on financial instruments, these have been classified as 'loans and receivables', and are therefore valued at amortised cost based on expected future cash flows, net of provisions. These provisions include amounts which the UK has formally agreed will not be repaid under a programme to convert loans to grants. Loan balances at 1 April 2008 have been restated at amortised cost. The effect of this restatement has been taken to reserves. Repayments forecast to be made within one year are included in debtors.

1.10 Stocks

DFID does not hold material levels of stock items. Purchases of stock items such as stationery and office supplies are charged to the operating cost statement when acquired.

1.11 Cash: Third Party Monies

Cash balances in the primary statements exclude amounts held for third parties as custodian or trustee but in which neither DFID nor Government more generally has a direct beneficial interest. Amounts held at the balance sheet date are disclosed by way of note.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are made where at the balance sheet date DFID has present obligations from past events to make future transfers of economic benefit and reasonable estimates of the value of the obligations can be made.

Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at discounted amounts.

1.13 Contingent liabilities

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with FRS12 the department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These comprise:

(a) items over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute) that do not arise in the normal course of business and which are reported to Parliament by departmental Minute prior to the Department entering into the arrangement;

(b) all items (whether or not they arise in the normal course of business) over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute or where material in the context of resource accounts) which are required by the *FReM* to be noted in the resource accounts.

Where the time value of money is material, contingent liabilities which are required to be disclosed under FRS 12 are stated at discounted amounts and the amount reported to Parliament separately noted. Contingent liabilities that are not required to be disclosed by FRS 12 are stated at the amounts reported to Parliament.

1.14 Administration and Programme Expenditure

The operating cost statement illustrates administration and programme costs. Administration costs are those which fall within the administration cost control regime, together with associated operating income. Income is analysed between that which, under the regime, is allowed to be offset against gross administrative costs in determining the outturn against the administrative cost limit and other operating income.

Programme costs reflect payments of grants and other disbursements by the department and certain staff costs where they relate directly to service delivery. Costs of overseas frontline staff previously classified as administration costs have been reclassified as programme costs in 2008-09.

1.15 Research and development

Expenditure by DFID from programme budgets in support of research and development is charged to the operating cost statement in the period in which it is incurred.

1.16 Leases

Where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of a leased asset are borne by DFID, the asset is recorded as a tangible fixed asset and a liability is recorded to the lessor of the minimum lease payments discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease. The interest element of the finance lease payment is charged to the Operating Cost Statement over the period of the lease at a constant rate in relation to the balance outstanding. Other leases are regarded as operating leases and the rentals are charged to the Operating Cost Statement over the term of the lease.

1.17 Capital charge

Operating costs include a charge for the cost of capital utilised by the department. The charge is calculated at the government's standard rate of 3.5 per cent on all assets less liabilities except for assets and liabilities for amounts due from or due to be surrendered to the Consolidated Fund and cash balances, where the charge is at a nil rate, and investments in public corporations where the charge is at a percentage rate agreed with the Treasury applied to net assets of the corporation.

1.18 Grants payable

Grants payable which are provided to support a particular activity or expenditure are recognised in the period in which the activity or expenditure occurs provided eligibility criteria have been met and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. Criteria vary with the terms and conditions of individual grant agreements.

Grants made to governments or international organisations where UK contributions are pooled with others and cannot therefore be matched directly with particular activities or expenditures are recognised in the period when agreed conditions for payment have been met.

In certain cases, grant contributions to international organisations are made in the form of promissory notes. The full amount of the promissory note is recognised as an expense in the period in which the note is deposited. Amounts not drawn down in cash from promissory notes at the balance sheet date are included in creditors.

1.19 Pensions

Most past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) which is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme and is un-funded. Liability to pay future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS rather than DFID; in accordance with FRS17, contributions by DFID are accounted for as for a defined contribution scheme. The expected cost of providing pensions is recognised on a systematic and rational basis over the period which benefits from employees' services by payment to the PCSPS of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Details of rates and amounts of contributions during the year are given in Note 8.

1.20 Early Departure Costs

DFID is responsible for the additional cost of benefits up to normal retirement age for employees who retire early. These costs are provided in full as an expense in the operating cost statement (within programme costs) when early retirements have been agreed and arrangements are binding. Liability for future payments is shown under provisions.

1.21 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Department becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them. The Department determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition in line with the categories designated by FRS 26 as appropriate. They are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows has expired or the Department has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or control of the asset. It is, and has been, the Department's policy that no trading in financial instruments is undertaken.

1.22 Impairment of financial assets

The Department assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired as a result of events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the balance sheet date. If such events have had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument they are impaired. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account the type of instrument and other relevant factors. These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparty's ability to pay all amounts due according to the terms of the asset being evaluated.

The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows for a group of financial instruments that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of expected cash flows for the assets and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group.

2. Analysis of Net Resource Outturn by section

								2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
						Outturn		Estimate	
	Admin	Other current	Grants	Gross resource Expenditure	A in A	Net total	Net Total	Net Total outturn compared with Estimate	Prior year outturn
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries (DEL)									
A: Sub–Saharan Africa	22,324	221,034	1,099,595	1,342,953	(393)	1,342,560	1,308,249	(34,311)	1,241,576
B: Asia	8,611	120,931	616,944	746,486	(604)	745,882	697,286	(48,596)	800,926
C: Rest of the World	15,139	75,989	306,428	397,556	(124)	397,432	416,086	18,654	231,668
D: Multilateral Aid effectiveness	15,734	56,233	1,692,092	1,764,059	(377)	1,763,682	1,796,542	32,860	1,715,331
E: Innovative Approaches to Development	19,827	170,057	93,641	283,525	(224)	283,301	311,272	27,971	204,699
F: Central Departments	84,819	28,579	132,239	245,637	(6,291)	239,346	257,040	17,694	74,719
G: Environmental Transformation Fund	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	-
Multiple Objectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*136,018*
Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*15,315*
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)									
H: Multiple objectives	-	150,484	-	150,484	-	150,484	161,291	10,807	117,621
I: Grants to IFFIm	-	189,914	-	189,914	-	189,914	191,180	1,266	(38,725)
Central Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7,000*
Total RfR1	**166,454**	**1,013,221**	**3,990,939**	**5,170,614**	**(8,013)**	**5,162,601**	**5,188,946**	**26,345**	**4,506,148**
Conflict Prevention (DEL)									
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	3,255	10,618	27,909	41,782	10	41,792	44,340	2,548	42,672
Total RfR 2	**3,255**	**10,618**	**27,909**	**41,782**	**10**	**41,792**	**44,340**	**2,548**	**42,672**
Total RfR 1&2	**169,709**	**1,023,839**	**4,018,848**	**5,212,396**	**(8,003)**	**5,204,393**	**5,233,286**	**28,893**	**4,548,820**

An explanation of variances between between Estimate and Outturn are included in the Management Commentary.

3. Reconciliation of outturn to net operating cost and against Administration Budget

3(a) Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net operating cost

				2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
	Note	Outturn	Supply Estimate	Outturn compared with Estimate	Outturn
Net Resource outturn	2	5,204,393	5,233,286	(28,893)	4,548,820
Operating income not treated as Resource A in A	5	(2,335)	-	(2,335)	(2,502)
Excess Operating A-in-A	5	-	-	-	(67)
Net Operating Cost		5,202,058	5,233,286	(31,228)	4,546,251

A reconciliation between Resource Outturn shown in these accounts and Resource Budget is included in table 3 in the Management Commentary within the Annual Report.

3(b) Outturn against final Administration Budget

		2008-09 £000	Restated 2007-08 £000
	Budget	Outturn	Outturn
Gross Administration Budget	168,010	168,875	155,953
Income allowable against the Administration Budget	(5,060)	(6,146)	(5,241)
Net Outturn against the final Administration Budget	162,950	162,729	150,712

Outturn for 2007-08 has been restated to reflect the reclassification of costs of overseas frontline staff from administration to programme expenses. The effect of this is to reduce outturn against the administration budget by £64,329,000 in 2007-08. This is in accordance with guidance from HM Treasury, which requires that prior year Budget outturns are restated to reflect changes in budget classifications. Estimates and Accounts are not required to be restated.

4. Reconciliation of resources to cash requirement

	Note	Estimate	Outturn	Net total Outturn compared with Estimate saving/ (excess)
		£000	£000	£000
Resource Outturn		5,233,286	5,204,393	28,893
Capital				
Acquisition of fixed assets:	12 & 13	28,000	19,430	8,570
Additions to loans and investments	14 & 15	-	-	-
Non-operating A in A				
Loan Repayments		(20,000)	(19,777)	(223)
Proceeds of fixed asset disposals		-	(223)	223
Accruals adjustments				
• Cost of Capital charges	9 & 10	(233,014)	(203,563)	(29,451)
• Depreciation	9	(22,000)	(16,682)	(5,318)
• Other non-cash items		(277)	23,418	(23,695)
• New provisions	20	(196,180)	(208,027)	11,847
• Use of provisions	20	26,849	30,223	(3,374)
• Other changes in working capital	19	-	(415,668)	415,668
Changes in creditors falling due after more than one year	18(a)	-	(71)	71
Net cash requirement		4,816,664	4,413,453	403,211

An explanation of variances between Estimate and Outturn is included in the Management Commentary.

5. Analysis of income and receipts payable to the Consolidated Fund

	Note	Forecast 2008-09		Outturn 2008-09	
		Income	*Receipts*	Income	*Receipts*
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Operating income – excess A in A	6	–	–	–	–
Other operating income not classified as A in A		–	–	(2,335)	*(2,335)*
Subtotal		–	–	(2,335)	*(2,335)*
Non-operating income – excess A in A	7	–	–	(8,611)	–
Other non-operating income not A in A		–	–	–	–
		–	–	(8,611)	–
Other amounts collectable on behalf of the Consolidated Fund		–	–	–	–
Total income payable to the Consolidated Fund		**–**	**–**	**(10,946)**	***(2,335)***

Actual receipts surrenderable to the consolidated fund were £2,335,446.80.

6. Reconciliation of income recorded within the Operating Cost Statement to operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund

		2008-09	2007-08
	Note	£000	£000
RfR1 – Eliminating poverty in poorer countries			
Total operating income in Operating Cost Statement	11	(10,349)	(9,528)
Less operating income not classified as A in A		2,335	2,502
Operating income classified as A in A		(8,014)	(7,026)
Income authorised to be Appropriated in Aid		10,060	10,061
Operating income – excess A in A (excess of income over amount authorised)		–	–
Add operating income not classified as A in A		(2,335)	(2,502)
Total operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund		(2,335)	(2,502)
RfR2 – Conflict Prevention			
Operating income	11	10	(67)
Income authorised to be Appropriated in Aid		–	–
Operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund		–	(67)
Total operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund		(2,335)	(2,569)

7. Non-operating income – Excess A-in-A

	Note	2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
Principal repayments of voted loans	15	(28,388)	(25,121)
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets		(223)	(239)
Income authorised to be appropriated in aid		20,000	40,343
Non-operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund		(8,611)	–

8. Staff numbers and related costs

Staff costs comprise					2008-09	2007-08
	Total	Permanently employed staff	Others	Ministers	Special Advisers	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	99,046	90,829	7,960	159	98	91,634
Social security costs	4,488	4,463	–	14	11	4,525
Other pension costs	14,107	14,091	–	–	16	14,004
Gross Total*	**117,641**	**109,383**	**7,960**	**173**	**125**	**110,163**
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(1,264)	(1,264)	–	–	–	(510)
Total net costs	**116,377**	**108,119**	**7,960**	**173**	**125**	**109,653**

*Analysis of gross total	2008-09	2007-08
RfR1 Administration[1]	78,661	102,507
RfR2 Administration	1,421	1,220
RfR1 Programme[1]	36,310	3,975
RfR2 Programme	30	38
Capital	1,219	2,423
	117,641	**110,163**

[1] The costs of overseas frontline staff were reclassified during 2008-09 from administration to programme costs. The effect of this in 2008-09 has been to move £32,389,000 of gross staff costs that would have been treated as administration costs under the previous method of classification to programme costs.

Pensions for most UK home civil servants are provided through the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). The PCSPS is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme. DFID is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The Scheme Actuary (Hewitt Bacon Woodrow) valued the scheme as at 31 March 2007. Details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk).

For 2008-09, employers' contributions of £13,961,146 were payable to the PCSPS (2007-08 £13,877,275) at one of four rates in the range 17.1% to 25.5% per cent of pensionable pay, based on salary bands (the rates in 2007-08 were between 17.1% and 25.5%). The Scheme Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. From 2009-10, the rates will be in the range 16.7% to 24.3%.

The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2008-09 to be paid when the member retires, and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions of £136,123 (2007-08 £118,719) were paid to one or more of a panel of three appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age-related and range from 3 to 12.5 per cent of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3 per cent of pensionable pay. In addition, employer contributions of £9,762 (2007-08 £8,016), 0.8 per cent of pensionable pay, were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees. Contributions due to the partnership pension providers at the balance sheet date were £nil. Contributions prepaid at that date were £nil.

Two individuals retired early on ill-health grounds (2007-08: 3 individuals); the total additional accrued pension liabilities in the year amounted to £2,316 (2007-08: £5,689).

8. Staff numbers and related costs (continued)

Average number of persons employed during the year

					2008-09	2007-08
Departmental Strategic Objective	Total	Permanent staff	Others	Ministers	Special Advisers	Total
DSO 4 – Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid)	217	211	6	–	–	234
DSO 5 – make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective;	236	228	8	–	–	207
DSO 6 – deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance	1,289	1,283	6	–	–	1,421
DSO 7 – and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation.	642	628	8	4	2	681
Total Request for Resources 1	**2,384**	**2,350**	**28**	**4**	**2**	**2,543**
Request for Resources 2: Conflict Prevention	16	15	1	–	–	20
Total	**2,400**	**2,365**	**29**	**4**	**2**	**2,563**

Due to the structure of DFID's DSOs, it is not possible to allocate staff numbers across all seven objectives. Staff numbers have therefore been allocated across DSOs 4 to 7 only.

9. Other and total Administration Costs

		2008-09		2007-08
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries (RfR1)				
Operating leases rentals	13,988		13,421	
Charges under finance leases	8,250		8,165	
Hire of plant and machinery	42		41	
		22,280		21,627
Other current expenditure		47,439		106,625
Non Cash items				
Depreciation: Tangible Fixed Assets	16,146		12,112	
Depreciation: Intangible Fixed Assets	536		475	
Impairment/ Revaluation of Fixed Assets	1,640		7,321	
Audit fees – resource account *	235		235	
Audit fees – other *	46		26	
Cost of capital charge (*includes civil estate*)*	1,333		1,609	
Movement in provisions	(2,696)		(28,159)	
		17,240		(6,381)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		834		1,196
Other Administration Costs (RfR1)		**87,793**		**123,067**
Administration income (Note 11)		(6,086)		(5,241)
Staff Costs (Note 8)		78,661		102,507
Net Administration Costs (RfR1)		**160,368**		**220,333**
Conflict Prevention (RfR2)				
Staff Costs (Note 8)	1,421		1,220	
Other Admin Costs	1,834		1,684	
RfR2 administration income (Note 11)	(60)		–	
Net Administration Costs (RfR2)		**3,195**		**2,904**
Net Total Administration Cost		**163,563**		**223,237**

* Notional expense taken to General Fund. Cost of capital charge is calculated using the standard rate of 3.5%.
The large reduction in administration costs shown above reflects the reclassification of costs for overseas frontline staff from administration to programme. Restating the 2007-08 figures on the same basis would give administration costs of £158,908,000.

10. Programme Costs

	2008-09		2007-08	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries (RfR1)				
Staff Costs (note 8)	36,310		3,975	
Grants and current expenditure	3,756,198		3,485,286	
Contributions to international financial institutions:				
promissory notes	867,124		743,304	
Loan management charges	-		412	
		4,659,632		4,232,977
Non Cash items				
Cost of capital charge*	202,230		162,858	
Movements in provisions	180,500		(72,493)	
		382,730		90,365
Loss /(Gain) on foreign exchange	(38,201)		(35,742)	
		(38,201)		(35,742)
Total: Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries (RfR1)		5,004,161		4,287,600
Conflict Prevention (RfR2)				
Staff costs (note 8)	30		38	
Other Expenditure	38,497		39,730	
Total: Conflict Prevention (RfR2)		38,527		39,768
Total Gross expenditure		5,042,688		4,327,368
Programme income (Note 11)		(4,193)		(4,354)
Total Net Programme Costs		**5,038,495**		**4,323,014**

* Notional expense taken to General Fund. Cost of capital charge is calculated using the standard rate of 3.5%, except for the investment in CDC which is calculated using a rate of 6%. See note 14 for further details.

The increase in programme costs partly reflects a reclassification of costs for overseas frontline staff from administration to programme costs. Restating the 2007-08 figures on the same basis would give programme costs of £4,387,343,000.

11. Income

	RfR1	RfR2	2008-09 £000 Total	2007-08 £000 Total
Administrative Income				
Rents from non-Government bodies	(4,677)	–	(4,677)	(4,562)
Other	(1,165)	(60)	(1,225)	(623)
Other operating income not classified as A in A	(15)	–	(15)	–
Recovery of salary – EBRD Director	(229)	–	(229)	(56)
Sub total	**(6,086)**	**(60)**	**(6,146)**	**(5,241)**
Programme Income				
Non-capital appropriations in aid	(103)	70	(33)	(290)
Other operating income not classified as A in A	(2,320)	–	(2,320)	(2,502)
Loan Interest	(1,840)	–	(1,840)	(1,562)
Sub total	**(4,263)**	**70**	**(4,193)**	**(4,354)**
Total	**(10,349)**	**10**	**(10,339)**	**(9,595)**

12. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold Land and buildings £000	Leasehold related assets £000	Vehicles £000	Furniture and equipment £000	IT equipment and systems £000	Assets being constructed £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2008	**15,369**	**57,722**	**6,480**	**16,498**	**36,558**	**30,922**	**163,549**
Additions	1,004	2,533	1,073	1,555	8,195	5,025	19,385
Impairment / Revaluation	-	-	302	466	(2,218)	-	(1,450)
Brought into use / reclassifications	3,520	(5)	-	8	20,083	(23,606)	-
Disposals	-	(475)	(551)	(1,785)	(587)	(221)	(3,619)
At 31 March 2009	**19,893**	**59,775**	**7,304**	**16,742**	**62,031**	**12,120**	**177,865**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2008	(962)	(13,117)	(3,905)	(6,586)	(25,971)	-	(50,541)
Charged in year	(840)	(3,586)	(1,130)	(1,741)	(8,849)	-	(16,146)
Depreciation on revaluation	-	-	(150)	(192)	577	-	235
Reclassifications	-	4	-	(4)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	171	543	1,301	547	-	2,562
At 31 March 2009	**(1,802)**	**(16,528)**	**(4,642)**	**(7,222)**	**(33,696)**	**-**	**(63,890)**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2009	**18,091**	**43,247**	**2,662**	**9,520**	**28,335**	**12,120**	**113,975**
At 31 March 2008	**14,407**	**44,605**	**2,575**	**9,912**	**10,587**	**30,922**	**113,008**
Additions (accruals basis)							19,385
Movement in Capital creditor							(1,518)
As shown in Cash flow							17,867

The department's freehold property in East Kilbride was valued at 31 March 2006 by GVA Grimley LLP International Property Advisers using RICS guidelines and reported a revised existing use valuation of £9,250,000 (land £1,575,000, buildings £7,675,000). There has been no material change in value since 31 March 2006, and the valuation has therefore not been updated to 31 March 2009.

Overseas properties were valued at 31 March 2007 by Pam Golding Properties, for our Zimbabwe properties, and by SFS Property Consultants, for our Malawi properties.

Included in leasehold related assets is a property held under a finance lease. This property was valued at 31 March 2008 by DTZ Debenham Tie Leung Limited using RICS guidelines.

13. Intangible Assets

	2008-09 £000
Cost	
At 1 April 2008	1,569
Additions	45
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2009	**1,614**
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2008	(464)
Charged in year	(536)
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2009	**(1,000)**
Net book value at 31 March 2009	**614**
Net book value at 31 March 2008	**1,105**

14. Financial Assets – Investments

	International Financial Institutions £000	CDC Group Plc £000	Actis LLP £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2008	**2,556,866**	**765,036**	**659**	**3,322,561**
Additions	–	–	–	–
Revaluations	802,064	–	1,018	**803,082**
At 31 March 2009	**3,358,930**	**765,036**	**1,677**	**4,125,643**

Subsidiaries and associates: key data

	2008 £m's	2007 £m's
CDC Group plc		
Portfolio return (before tax)	(425.2)	629.2
Total return after tax	(359.0)	672.0
Total net assets (valuation basis)	2,327.8	2,686.8
Actis LLP	**$bn's**	**$bn's**
Funds under management	5.2	3.9
	$m's	**$m's**
Profit / (loss) for the financial year available for division among Members	10.4	(1.4)
Total net assets	7.0	3.3

14. Financial Assets – Investments (continued)

All investments in IFIs are classified as 'available for sale' financial assets, as they do not meet the criteria for the other categories of financial assets specified in FRS25. There is currently no intention to sell any of these investments.

CDC Group plc prepare their financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). As specified in the Government Financial Reporting Manual, investments in CDC and Actis are valued at historical cost less any impairments. Impairments are assessed by comparing the historic cost to DFID's share of net assets, with any impairment being taken to the operating cost statement.

Programme operating costs include capital charges of £150,438,000 which represents 6.0% of CDC annual average assets of £2,507,300,000 (2007-08 £117,540,000 @ 5.0 per cent) and £45,851 which represents 3.5% of DFID's 40 per cent share of Actis annual average assets of £1,310,041 (2007-08 £81,288 @ 3.5%). There were no dividend or interest payments (2007-08 £nil).

International financial institutions

Investments in International Financial Institutions (IFIs) are valued at fair value. There is no market in these investments – all shareholders are sovereign states. Fair value has been assessed as DFID's share of the net assets of the IFI, based on the number of shares subscribed by DFID. The Articles of Agreement of all the IFIs specify that this is the value that DFID would receive on the dissolution of the IFI.

All investments in IFIs are denominated in a currency other then sterling. DFID is therefore exposed to currency risk if the value of these currencies was to fall against sterling. DFID is also exposed to market risk, as the value of each investment is dependent upon the net assets of the IFI.

Base currencies of investments in International Financial Institutions are shown below. $(US) figures include those bodies for which US$ are used as the working equivalent for units of account formally expressed in Special Drawing Rights (SDR). Revaluations for IFIs include £760 million (net) of unrealised gains (2007-08: gain of £110 million) arising from changes in exchange rates.

	2008-09		2007-08	
	Currency '000	£000	Currency '000	£000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$1,832,682	1,278,556	$1,761,136	886,110
International Finance Corporation	$934,233	651,760	$723,032	363,792
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	€ 1,011,205	936,648	€ 1,193,996	951,619
Asian Development Bank	$311,192	217,100	$290,514	146,171
Inter-American Development Bank	$187,246	130,631	$195,999	98,616
African Development Bank (in Units of Account)	78,292	75,094	79,380	65,648
Caribbean Development Bank	$55,435	38,674	$48,399	24,352
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	$43,672	30,467	$40,859	20,558
		3,358,930		2,556,866

15. Debtors: amounts due after more than one year – Loans

	Bilateral and multilateral loans £000	Other loans £000	Total £000
Gross Value less provisions for debt relief and non-payment			
At 1 April 2008	247,421	15,996	263,417
Adjustment for restatement at amortised cost[1]	(44,754)	1,737	(43,017)
Restated balance at 1 April 2008	**202,667**	**17,733**	**220,400**
Additions	-	-	-
Repaid	(32,565)	(1,590)	(34,155)
(Increase)/ Decrease in provision	357	-	357
Utilisation of Provision	3,379	-	3,379
Written off	(3,440)	-	(3,440)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	39,179	-	39,179
Unwinding of discount	(7,319)	(520)	(7,839)
At 31 March 2009	**202,258**	**15,623**	**217,881**
Due within one year	26,590	3,067	29,657
Total: Debtors falling due after more than 12 months*	**175,668**	**12,556**	**188,224**
At 31 March 2008 (after restatement at amortised cost)	**174,989**	**-**	**174,989**
** of which*			
falling due after 1 year less than 2 years	25,381	1,807	27,188
falling due after 2 years less than 3 years	24,225	1,486	25,711
falling due after 3 years less than 4 years	23,050	1,504	24,554
falling due after 4 years less than 5 years	21,987	1,533	23,520
falling due after 5 years	81,025	6,226	87,251
	175,668	**12,556**	**188,224**

1 UK accounting standards on financial instruments have been adopted for the first time in 2008-09. Loan balances have been restated at amortised cost. The effect of this restatement has been taken to the general fund, and is included in the statement of recognised gains and losses.

Additions included above	–	–	–
Rescheduling of loans	–	–	–
Included in cash flow statement – Note 23(b)	**–**	**–**	**–**
Repayments included above	(32,565)	(1,590)	(34,155)
Management charges deducted from repayments – included in expenditure	5,767	-	5,767
Repayments included in non-operating income - Note 7	(26,798)	(1,590)	(28,388)
Principal repayments accrued 2008-09	23,213	-	23,213
Principal repayments accrued 2007-08	-	-	-
Included in cash flow statement – Note 23(b)	(3,585)	(1,590)	(5,175)

16. Debtors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

16(a) Analysis by type

	2008-09 £000	2007-08 Restated £000
Loans repayable within one year[1]	29,657	45,411
Deposits and advances	9,758	22,731
Prepayments and accrued income*	83,014	73,448
Amounts due from the Consolidated Fund in respect of supply	–	17,470
Other amounts due from Consolidated Fund	–	17
Total	**122,429**	**159,077**
Decrease in working capital debtors (excluding loans and Consolidated Fund)	(3,407)	(13,375)

1 UK accounting standards on financial instruments have been adopted for the first time in 2008-09. Loan balances for 2007-08 have been restated at amortised cost. The effect of this restatement has been taken to the general fund, and is included in the statement of recognised gains and losses.

* Of which £23,212,869 relates to principal repayments on loans accrued (2007-08: £nil)

16(b) Intra-Government balances

	Amounts falling due within one year £000		Amounts falling due after more than one year £000	
	2008-09	2007-08 Restated	2008-09	2007-08 Restated
Balances with other central government bodies	1,669	20,104	–	–
Balances with local authorities	–	–	–	–
Balances with NHS Trusts	–	–	–	–
Balances with public corporations and trading funds	–	–	–	–
Subtotal: intra-government balances	1,669	20,104	–	–
Balances with bodies external to government	120,760	138,973	188,224	174,989
Total debtors at 31 March	**122,429**	**159,077**	**188,224**	**174,989**

17. Cash at Bank and in Hand

	2008-09 £000	2007-08 £000
Balance at 1 April 2008	(17,377)	6,867
Net Cash inflow/(outflow)	260,552	(24,244)
Balance at 31 March 2009	**243,175**	**(17,377)**
Balances at 31 March 2009 were held at:		
HM Paymaster General	236,897	(23,358)
Imprest accounts	6,278	5,981
Total	**243,175**	**(17,377)**
Analysis of Balances at 31 March		
Consolidated Fund creditor/(debtor) for Supply	233,782	(17,470)
Due to the Consolidated Fund Other Receipts	782	26
Due to the Consolidated Fund Excess A-in-A	8,611	67
Total	**243,175**	**(17,377)**
	£	**£**
Other CFER		
Held at 1 April	25,250	410,225
Arising during the year	2,335,447	2,501,599
Paid over during the year	(1,578,681)	(2,886,574)
Held at 31 March	**782,016**	**25,250**

Cash balances at Paymaster in 2008-09 and 2007-08 were held in sterling. No interest is earned on cash balances held at Paymaster. Imprest balances are held in a variety of local currencies, none individually greater than £1,426,681. Interest is earned on imprest balances, but is not a material amount - total interest earned on bank balances was £48,891 during 2008-09.

At 31 March 2009, in addition to the amounts shown above, the Department held £10,142,523 of cash provided by other development agencies as part of jointly funded programmes (2007-08: £7,320,874).

18. Creditors

18(a) Analysis by type

		2008-09		2007-08 Restated
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amounts Falling Due Within One Year				
Taxation	1,073		264	
Social Security	687		1,489	
Other creditors	16,152		1,575	
Accruals and deferred income	210,759		129,108	
Current part of finance leases	8,179		7,789	
		236,850		140,225
Promissory Notes: due on demand		1,404,262		1,087,928
Consolidated Fund creditor:				
Supply issued and not used	233,782		-	
Other amounts received – to be paid over	782		26	
Other amounts – to be paid over	3,001		3,001	
Excess Appropriations in Aid	8,611		67	
		246,176		3,094
Total due within one year		**1,887,288**		**1,231,247**
Increase in working capital creditor (excludes Promissory Notes and Consolidated Fund)		96,625		13,855
Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year				
Finance leases		36,818		36,747
Total due after more than one year		**36,818**		**36,747**

Creditors have been restated to show all promissory note balances as due within one year. See section on promissory notes below for further details.

Consolidated Fund creditor in respect of supply		2008-09		2007-08
		£000		£000
2008-09 Supply drawn down		(4,647,235)		(4,157,500)
"Deemed" supply (retained from 2007-08)		-		-
		(4,647,235)		**(4,157,500)**
Net Cash required		4,413,453		4,174,970
Supply debtor / (creditor)		**(233,782)**		**17,470**
Actual supply (creditor) / debtor		(£233,781,995.03)		£17,469,662.86

18. Creditors (continued)

Promissory note creditor: Movement during the year	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2008		(1,087,928)
Charge to operating costs in 2008-09 – new deposits (Note 10)	(867,124)	
Increase in subscriptions to International Financial Institutions (Note 14)	-	
Cash drawn down against notes previously issued	551,557	
Foreign Exchange gains/(losses)	(767)	
		(316,334)
Balance at 31 March 2009		**(1,404,262)**

Promissory note creditors have been classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. They have been shown as due within one year, as they are legally payable on demand, so the maturity profile in the balance sheet, and in note 27, shows the earliest date at which they could be payable. 2007-08 balances have been restated on the same basis.

Promissory note creditor: analysis by institution at 31 March 2009	Capital £000	Resource £000
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2,663	
Other capital	1,500	
International Development Association		835,453
African Development Fund		288,310
Global Environment Fund		32,166
Asian Development Fund		79,720
Global Fund to fight Aids, TB and Malaria		80,000
Environmental Transformation Fund		50,000
Other (CDB, IFAD, UNFCC, LDCF)		34,452
Total	**4,163**	**1,400,100**

DFID, being a central government department financed from the Consolidated Fund, does not face any significant liquidity risk on these liabilities. There are no material balances denominated in foreign currencies, so currency risk on these liabilities is not significant. Note 27 gives further details on these risks.

18(b) Intra-Government balances

	Amounts falling due within one year £000		Amounts falling due after more than one year £000	
	2008-09	2007-08 Restated	2008-09	2007-08 Restated
Balances with other central government bodies	(254,810)	(13,480)	-	-
Balances with local authorities	-	-	-	-
Balances with NHS Trusts	-	-	-	-
Balances with public corporations and trading funds	-	-	-	-
Subtotal: intra-government balances	**(254,810)**	**(13,480)**	-	-
Balances with bodies external to government	(1,632,478)	(1,217,767)	(36,818)	(36,747)
Total creditors at 31 March	**(1,887,288)**	**(1,231,247)**	**(36,818)**	**(36,747)**

19. Movements in Working Capital Other Than Cash

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 Restated £000
Decrease in debtors	3,407	13,375
Increase in creditors	96,625	13,855
Movement in working capital	100,032	27,230
Movement in debtors for accrued income to be surrendered to the Consolidated Fund	-	-
Net increase included in working capital movement in Resource Outturn	**100,032**	**27,230**
Movement in working capital as above	100,032	27,230
Movement in creditor due within one year for capital purchases not included in cash flows	(1,449)	37,269
Net increase in working capital other than cash	**98,583**	**64,499**
Capital accruals	1,518	(522)
Movement in accrued interest	-	(4)
Promissory note deposits	867,124	743,304
Promissory notes drawn down	(551,557)	(470,311)
Adjustment for change in PN creditors falling due after more than one year	-	-
Other changes in working capital	**415,668**	**336,966**

20. Provisions For Liabilities and Charges

	IFFIm £000	ATP Agreements £000	Early Retirement Costs £000	Other £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2008	**280,377**	**19,436**	**8,297**	**28,753**	**336,863**
Arising during year	202,984	192	2,476	2,375	208,027
Release of provision	-	–	–	–	–
Use of provision	(16,849)	(4,655)	(3,648)	(5,071)	(30,223)
Balance at 31 March 2009	**466,512**	**14,973**	**7,125**	**26,057**	**514,667**

Provision for the International Finance Facility for Immunisations (IFFIm) represents the net present value of committed payments to cover the UK share of currently issued bonds. IFFIm is an international development financing institution that is supported by sovereign donors. IFFIm will borrow operating funds in the international capital markets over the 10 years from 2006-07 backed by these pledges. The UK has pledged a total of £1,380m through to 2026, representing 43% of the total amounts pledged at 31 March 2009. Four bond issues have now been made, giving a total liability including interest of £1,456m. The UK is therefore liable for £466.51m in net present value terms at 31 March 2009 (after deducting payments made), which will be covered by payment obligations through to 2016.

Provisions for ATP agreements represent sums which DFID is committed to pay to the Export Credit Guarantees Department (ECGD) for interest make-up and insurance premiums under former mixed credit agreements (Aid and Trade Provision) projects. The ATP scheme is effectively closed and will not significantly affect the amount of the provision.

Provisions for early retirement represent the full estimated cost of payments to be made by DFID to early retirees up to the normal retirement age. The timing of calls on the provision can be forecast with reasonable accuracy. The amount provided is uncertain only to the extent that adjustments may need to be made for up-rating of benefits and for unexpected changes in the number of beneficiaries. Amounts provided are likely to be used within at most 10 years.

20. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges (continued)

Other provisions represent:

(a) sums for rents payable by the University of Greenwich for property occupied by a former Executive Agency of the Department, when the work of the Agency was taken over by the University. The main lease by the Department is treated as a finance lease. The rent received is lower than the finance charges incurred by the Department under the main lease. The provision covers the shortfall of rents receivable against finance charges payable over the main lease period to 2014.

(c) certain non-statutory pension obligations (most pension obligations for which DFID is responsible are included in the separate overseas superannuation account).

(d) estimated liabilities at the 31st March of overseas offices in respect of terminal benefit payments to staff appointed in country.

(e) redundancy liabilities for redundancies agreed at 31st March.

21. General Fund

		2008–09
	£000	£000
General fund at 1 April 2008		**1,013,691**
Adjustment for Financial Instruments accounting standards adoption (note 15)		(43,017)
Restated balance at 1 April 2008		970,674
Net operating costs for the year		**(5,202,058)**
Net parliamentary funding	4,647,235	
Supply Reissued	–	
Debtor for Supply	(233,782)	
Financing provided		**4,413,453**
Notional costs within operating costs		203,842
Realised element of revaluation reserve		276
Operating income payable to Consolidated Fund		(2,335)
Excess A-in-A payable to the Consolidated Fund		(8,611)
Net increase/(decrease) in General Fund		**(595,433)**
General fund at 31 March 2009		**375,241**

22. Revaluation Reserve

	2008–09
	£000
Reserve at 1 April 2008	**1,177,832**
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation – International Financial Institutions	802,064
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation – Land & Buildings	-
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation – Furniture and Equipment	274
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation – Vehicles	152
Realised element to General Fund	(276)
Balance at 31 March 2009	**1,980,046**

23. Notes to the Consolidated Cash Flow statement

23(a) Reconciliation of operating cost to operating cash flows

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
Net Operating Cost	**(5,202,058)**	**(4,546,251)**
Adjustments for non-cash charges	1,272,049	885,236
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	20,893	1,231
Movement in debtors for items not passing through the OCS	5,726	12,140
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	339,778	38,502
Movement in creditors for items not passing through the OCS	(243,083)	12,100
Working capital movement: capital items	(1,518)	(43,267)
Use of provisions	(30,223)	(53,244)
Draw down of promissory notes	(551,557)	(470,311)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(4,389,993)**	**(4,163,864)**

23(b) Analysis of capital expenditure and financial investment

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
Intangible fixed-asset additions	(45)	–
Tangible fixed-asset additions	(17,867)	(26,762)
Proceeds of disposal of fixed assets	223	239
Additions to investments	-	(794)
Additions to Loans	-	(6,341)
Repayment of loans to other bodies	5,175	25,121
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**(12,514)**	**(8,537)**

23(c) Analysis of Capital Expenditure, Financial Investments and Associated A-in-A

				2008–09
	Fixed assets £000	Investments & Loans £000	A in A £000	Net total £000
Administration	17,912	–	–	17,912
Programme: Long term loans	–	–	(5,175)	(5,175)
Programme: Investments	–	–	–	–
Programme: Investments non cash	–	–	–	–
Programme: CDC	–	–	–	–
Other Receipts	–	–	(223)	(223)
Total	**17,912**	**–**	**(5,398)**	**12,514**
Accrued principal repayments			(23,213)	
Total non operating income			(28,611)	
Excess A in A to be surrendered to the Consolidated Fund			8,611	
Non Operating A in A (Note 4)			(20,000)	

23(d) Analysis of financing, and reconciliation to the net cash requirement

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply) – Current Year	4,647,235	4,157,500
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply) – Prior Year	17,470	5,326
	4,664,705	4,162,826

23(e) Reconciliation of Net Cash Requirement to increase/(decrease) in cash

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
Net cash requirement	(4,413,453)	(4,174,970)
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply)	4,664,705	4,162,826
Amounts due to the Consolidated Fund – received in a prior year and paid over	(93)	(12,193)
Amounts due to the Consolidated Fund received and not paid over	782	26
Amounts due to the Consolidated Fund – Excess A-in-A	8,611	67
Increase /(decrease) in cash	**260,552**	**(24,245)**

24. Notes to the Statement of Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives

24(a) Operating Costs by previous year Departmental Aim and Objectives

			2008-09			2007–08
Aim	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
1. Africa	1,342,953	(393)	1,342,560	1,260,180	(234)	1,259,946
2. Asia	746,486	(604)	745,882	801,046	(120)	800,926
3. Europe, Central Asia and elsewhere	397,556	(124)	397,432	256,512	(610)	255,902
4. Impact of multilateral agencies	2,154,457	(377)	2,154,080	1,809,569	(26)	1,809,543
5. Evidence based policy	283,525	(224)	283,301	204,731	(33)	204,698
6. Other and unclassifiable	287,420	(8,617)	278,803	223,808	(8,572)	215,236
TOTAL	**5,212,397**	**(10,339)**	**5,202,058**	**4,555,846**	**(9,595)**	**4,546,251**

DFID's Aim remains to Eliminate Poverty in Poorer Countries through achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Until 2007-08, within this it had the following objectives:

1. Reduce poverty in sub Saharan Africa (includes target shared for conflict reduction shared with FCO and MOD).
2. Reduce poverty in Asia.
3. Reduce poverty in Europe, Central Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa.
4. Increase the impact of key multilateral agencies in reducing poverty and effective response to conflict and humanitarian crises (includes target for debt relief shared with HM Treasury and target for reduction in trade barriers shared with FCO and DTI).
5. Develop evidence-based, innovative approaches to international development.

24(b) Capital Employed by Departmental Strategic Objectives at 31 March 2009

Aim	2008–09 £000
4. Global partnership	2,394,783
5. Donor effectiveness	25,694
6. Bilateral assistance	(110,385)
7. Organisation effectiveness	45,195
TOTAL	**2,355,287**

Capital employed has been directly allocated to objectives where there is a clear relationship between the capital employed and the departmental objective. Where this has not been possible, capital employed has been allocated in proportion to gross expenditure. It is not possible to restate the 2007-08 figures on the new DSO basis. Figures for 2008-09 and 2007-08 on the old basis are shown below.

24(c) Capital Employed by Departmental Aims and Objectives at 31 March 2009, based on objectives during 2007-08

Aim	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
1. Africa	24,935	(9,888)
2. Asia	29,861	(9,453)
3. Europe, Central Asia and elsewhere	7,381	(3,701)
4. Impact of multilateral agencies	2,465,241	2,146,724
5. Evidence based policy	5,748	(1,326)
6. Other and unclassifiable	(177,879)	26,150
TOTAL	**2,355,287**	**2,148,506**

25. Capital Commitments

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
Contracted capital commitments at 31 March 2009 for which no provision has been made	304	2,621

26. Commitments Under Leases

26(a) Operating Leases

Commitments under operating leases to pay rentals during the year following the year of these accounts are given in the table below, analysed according to the period in which the lease expires.

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
Obligations under operating leases comprise:		
Expiry within 1 year	2,217	2,694
Expiry after 1 year but not more than 5 years	7,630	4,680
Expiry thereafter	13,547	13,388
Total	**23,394**	**20,762**

26(b) Finance Leases

	2008–09 £000	2007–08 £000
Obligations under finance leases comprise:		
Rentals due within 1 year	8,179	7,789
Due within one to two years	8,588	8,179
Due within two to three years	9,017	8,588
Due withn three to four years	9,468	9,017
Due within four to five years	9,941	9,467
Due after five years	47,156	57,097
	92,349	**100,137**
Less interest element	**(47,352)**	**(55,601)**
	44,997	**44,536**

27. Financial Instruments

Derivative Financial Instruments

DFID does not have any derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate exposure	Fixed rate	Floating rate	No interest	Total	Fixed rate weighted average interest rate
	£000	£000	£000	£000	%
2008-09 Financial Assets: Cash					
Sterling	-	2,961	236,897	239,858	-
US dollars	-	2,277	-	2,277	-
Euro	-	1	-	1	-
Other currencies	-	1,039	-	1,039	-
Total	**-**	**6,278**	**236,897**	**243,175**	**-**
2008-09 Financial Assets: Loans and receivables					
Sterling	9,922	14,881	14,469	39,272	7.14%
US dollars	-	-	-	-	-
Euro	-	-	201,822	201,822	-
Other currencies	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**9,922**	**14,881**	**216,291**	**241,094**	**7.14%**
2008-09 Financial Assets: Available for sale					
Sterling	-	-	-	-	-
US dollars	-	-	2,347,188	2,347,188	-
Euro	-	-	936,648	936,648	-
Other currencies	-	-	75,094	75,094	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,358,930**	**3,358,930**	**-**
2008-09 Financial liabilities: promissory notes at amortised cost					
Sterling	-	-	1,400,099	1,400,099	-
US dollars	-	-	1,500	1,500	-
Euro	-	-	2,663	2,663	-
Other currencies	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,404,262**	**1,404,262**	**-**
2008-09 Financial liabilities: other payables at amortised cost					
Sterling	-	-	519,844	519,844	-
Other currencies	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**519,844**	**519,844**	**-**

27. Financial Instruments (continued)

Currency exposures

The table below shows the Department's currency exposures that give rise to exchange rate gains and losses that are recognised in the income statement. Such exposures comprise those monetary assets and liabilities that are not denominated in the Department's functional currency of sterling.

	2008-09 £000
US dollars	777
Euro	199,160
Other currencies	1,039
Total	**200,976**

The table below shows the functional currency of the Department's investments classed as available for sale

	2008-09 £000
Sterling	-
US dollars	2,347,188
Euros	936,648
Unit of Account (African Development Bank)	75,094
Total	**3,358,930**

Liquidity risk

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities other than cash and equity investments:

2008-09 Financial assets: maturity profile	**£000**
Due on demand	-
Due within one year, but not on demand	52,870
Due within one to two years	27,188
Due within two to three years	25,711
Due withn three to four years	24,554
Due within four to five years	23,520
Due after five years	87,251
Total	**241,094**
2008-09 Financial liabilities: maturity profile	**£000**
Due on demand	1,404,262
Due within one year, but not on demand	483,026
Due within one to two years	8,588
Due within two to three years	9,017
Due withn three to four years	9,468
Due within four to five years	9,941
Due after five years	47,156
Less interest element of finance lease	(47,352)
Total	**1,924,106**

27. Financial Instruments (continued)

	Note	£000
Credit risk		
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2009 was:		
Fair value financial assets	14	3,358,930
Loans and receivables		241,094
Cash and cash equivalents	17	243,175
Total		**3,843,199**
The Department's ageing analysis at 31 March 2009 was as follows:		
		Net loans and receivables £000
Not past due		217,881
Past due not provided against		23,213
Total		**241,094**
The movement in provisions against loans and receivables was as follows:		
Balance at 1 April 2008		(108,688)
Reversal / (increase) in provision		357
Utilisation of provision		3,379
Balance at 31 March 2009		**(104,952)**

Bilateral loans, and loans formerly managed by Actis, are made directly with sovereign states; multilateral loans are made with sovereign states through multilateral bodies such as the European Investment Bank. Assessments of credit risk are based on default history, political risks, and the potential future granting of debt relief. Any amounts past due are fully provided against.

No financial assets were renegotiated during the year.

Credit risk on the Department's cash balances held at HM Paymaster General is considered to be very low. Imprest balances are held with various institutions, all of which are major global banks with high credit ratings.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Department's interest rate risk arises primarily from loans made at a floating rate, and cash balances held overseas. Neither of these represent a significant source of income for the Department - total income from such sources in 2008-09 amounted to £1.1m. A 0.75% change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have a 0.002% (£0.1m) impact on net operating costs.

Foreign currency risk

The Department's largest exposure in terms of net assets is to the US dollar. On the balance sheet, exchange gains on investments are taken to the revaluation reserve. Exchange losses are also charged to the revaluation reserve where a previously accumulated reserve is available; losses in excess of this reserve are charged to operating costs. As at 31 March 2009, £2,342m of the Department's investments were denominated in US dollars. Exchange gains and losses on other financial assets and liabilities are charged to operating costs.

At 31 March 2009, if sterling had weakened by 10% against the US dollar, with all other variables held constant, net assets would have increased by £260.9m. Net operating costs would have reduced by £4.6m, primarily as a result of a reduced cost of capital charge on investments in IFIs.

Other price risk

The Department's investments in IFIs are based on share of the net assets of each IFI. Although there is no market for these investments, changes in the underlying net asset values of the IFIs would impact on the investment value shown in these accounts. As at 31 March 2009, a 10% reduction in net asset values of the IFIs, with all other variables held constant, would result in the Department's net assets being reduced by £335.9m. Net operating costs would be reduced by £5.9m, through a reduction in the cost of capital charge applied to the investments.

Investments in CDC and Actis are shown at cost less any impairment. As at 31 March 2009, a 10% reduction in the net asset value of these organisations, with all other variables held constant, would not have any effect on either the Department's net assets, or net operating costs.

28. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities with an approximate value of £0.4 million (2007-08: £0.3 million) exist in respect of guarantees to the European Investment Bank's lending to UK Overseas Territories. Additional contingent liabilities of £2,695 million (2007-08: £522 million) exist in respect of contributions due to international organisations which have been subject to formal approval by Parliament but which are not yet supported either by promissory notes or cash payments.

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed above in accordance with FRS 12, the department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These amount to £8,565 million (2007-08: £6,413.2 million) and comprise.

- £8,449.2m (2007-08: £6,311m) in respect of callable capital on investments in International Financial Institutions. The large increase since 2007-08 is mainly due to exchange rate movements.
- £112.2m (2007-08: £96.5m) in respect of for the UK share of EU member states' collective guarantees of the European Investment Bank's lending under the Lome conventions and the parallel Council decisions on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
- Maintenance of the value of subscriptions paid to capital stock of regional development banks and funds (unquantifiable);
- Indemnities in respect of the transfer of ownership of the Natural Resources Institute (unquantifiable);
- £3.3 million (2007-08: £6.0 million) in respect of other items over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute) that do not arise in the normal course of business and which are reported to Parliament by departmental Minute prior to the Department entering into the arrangement.

29. Related Party Transactions

DFID is the 100 per cent shareholder in CDC Group plc. DFID had no material transactions with CDC during the year.

DFID has a 40 per cent interest in Actis llp. Until 31 December 2007, Actis managed loans on behalf of DFID. As such, no fees were paid or payable during 2008-09 (2007-08: £412,500). DFID had no transactions with Actis llp during the year.

In addition DFID has had a number of transactions with other Government Departments and other Central Government bodies, including the National Audit Office (NAO). Most of these transactions have been with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

There were no related party transactions between DFID and DFID's Ministers or members of the Management Board during 2008-09.

30. Accountability Notes

	2008-09 Number of cases	2008-09 £000	2007-08 Number of cases	2007-08 £000
Total	52	509	72	1,004
of which:				
Losses	17	319	34	894
Fruitless payments and constructive losses	29	175	32	59
Claims waived or abandoned	-	-	-	-
Special Payments	6	15	6	51

There were no individual cases greater than £250,000 during the year.

Annex A

Annual reporting of statistical information

A.1 The International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State for International Development to report to Parliament on an annual basis. The schedule to the Act sets out the statistical reporting that is required. This information is published each autumn for the preceding financial year in DFID's publication Statistics on International Development. However, as the Act calls for an annual report which reports on all of the Act's requirements, DFID also includes the information in its Annual Report.

A.2 The statistical reporting requirements of the Act are itemised below with the tables within this Annex showing where the corresponding information can be located. Information is included for the most recent period and each of the four periods before.

Act schedule	Table number
Total UK bilateral aid broken down by	
Debt relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	**Table A.1**
Region	**Table A.2**
Country including humanitarian assistance breakdown	**Table A.3.1-5**
Sector	**Table A.4**
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral aid	**Table A.3.1-5**
Percentage and amount to low income countries	**Table A.2**
UK multilateral aid broken down by	
Debt relief	**Table A.1**
European Community	**Table A.1**
World Bank	**Table A.1**
United Nations and its agencies	**Table A.1**
Other multilateral organisations	**Table A.1**
UK bilateral official development assistance (ODA) broken down by:	
Percentage of GNI	**Table A.5.1**
Country Table	**Table A.5.2-6**
Percentage and amount to low income countries	**Table A.5.1**
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral ODA	**Table A.5.2-6**
UK multilateral ODA broken down by:	
Percentage of GNI	**Table A.5.1**
UK imputed share[1] of the aggregate amount of multilateral ODA provided by the bodies to which the UK contributed such assistance broken down by	
Country	**Table A.6**
Percentage and amount to low income countries	**Table A.6**

1. UK imputed multilateral share is the share of all multilateral contributions to each recipient country which can be attributed to the UK.

Table A.1 Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)

	2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Total Bilateral GPEX[1]	**2 635 081**	**3 208 072**	**4 569 524**	**5 124 083**	**3 517 389**	**..**
of which: Bilateral Debt Relief	199 683	656 764	1 631 713	1 961 041	10 616	299 762
of which: Cancelled Export Credits	163 059	583 187	1 570 193	1 776 468	3 760	280 037
Total Multilateral GPEX[1]	**1 584 656**	**1 748 406**	**1 915 506**	**2 222 010**	**2 246 995**	**..**
of which:Total Multilateral European Commission	1 082 389	1 222 018	1 191 961	1 123 215	1 200 319	
Total Multilateral World Bank	150 000	150 000	364 909	493 333	493 387	..
Total Multilateral UN Agencies	196 406	211 638	252 745	245 019	296 940	..
Total Multilateral Other Organisations	155 862	164 750	105 892	360 443	256 348	..
of which: Total Multilateral Debt Relief	22 910	42 123	24 822	52 656	64 530	48 846
Total Admin	248 698	227 769	256 451	245 893	262 731	..
TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT[1]	**4 468 435**	**5 184 247**	**6 741 481**	**7 591 986**	**6 027 115**	**..**
of which: DFID Programme:						
DFID Bilateral Programme	2 010 469	2 198 827	2 654 766	2 782 583	2 961 807	3 286 498
DFID Multilateral Programme	1 507 296	1 454 723	1 634 568	2 010 821	1 990 184	2 247 542
DFID Admin	189 158	192 864	237 008	234 468	247 683	..
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	**3 706 923**	**3 846 414**	**4 526 342**	**5 027 872**	**5 199 673**	**5 534 039**

.. Data not available

1. Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) is expenditure by all official sources (ie government departments and public bodies such as CDC) on aid to developing countries. GPEX for 2008/09 is not yet available. This will be published in 'Statistics on International Development' in autumn 2009

Table A.2 Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**2 010 469**	**2 198 827**	**2 654 766**	**2 782 583**	**2 961 807**	**3 286 498**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**296 638**	**317 134**	**457 567**	**375 796**	**424 650**	**447 963**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**2 635 081**	**3 208 072**	**4 569 524**	**5 124 083**	**3 517 389**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**..**
Africa	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	717 827	870 389	1 142 423	1 214 807	1 348 561	1 535 567
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	125 602	165 572	263 991	226 475	221 222	240 530
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 058 005	1 282 423	2 425 880	3 071 676	1 552 123	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	40.15	39.97	53.09	59.95	44.13	..
of which: South of Sahara	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	677 942	827 566	1 099 875	1 186 467	1 301 764	1 465 890
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	123 843	163 640	263 252	225 341	220 194	236 858
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	981 709	1 184 174	2 363 529	3 005 533	1 476 746	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	37.26	36.91	51.72	58.66	41.98	..
Americas	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	83 070	72 867	58 297	71 932	50 543	48 387
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 629	4 650	4 113	1 515	6 210	11 262
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	103 358	126 278	85 389	119 491	68 545	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	3.92	3.94	1.87	2.33	1.95	..
Asia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	784 619	806 612	943 370	900 078	930 869	1 088 006
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	126 822	108 136	87 177	62 172	76 189	143 045
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	969 466	1 243 004	1 356 415	1 091 488	1 116 528	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	36.79	38.75	29.68	21.30	31.74	..
Europe	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	70 440	59 809	41 946	41 819	31 001	33 880
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3 516	1 825	1 055	2 027	440	3,199
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	74 871	62 295	90 086	135 699	39 496	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.84	1.94	1.97	2.65	1.12	..
Pacific	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 484	3 272	3 823	2 424	2 164	3 140
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	276	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 484	3 272	3 823	2 669	2 842	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.08	..
Non Region Specific[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	350 029	385 878	464 907	551 522	598 668	577 518
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	39 576	36 412	81 549	83 607	120 550	49 928
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	424 897	490 801	607 931	703 058	737 855	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	16.12	15.30	13.30	13.72	20.98	..
Total Developing Countries[2]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 978 930	2 178 230	2 648 040	2 776 597	2 956 787	3 280 918
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	255 844	283 088	356 393	293 120	303 443	398 035
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 599 242	3 184 978	4 552 288	5 117 267	3 511 646	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	98.64	99.28	99.62	99.87	99.84	..
Low income countries (GNI per capita below $935 in 2007)[3]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	905 142	1 133 057	1 506 022	1 541 849	1 686 318	1 975 792
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	130 566	201 096	308 546	245 398	251 753	336 335
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 269 631	1 518 979	2 753 440	3 310 534	1 840 751	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	48.18	47.35	60.26	64.61	52.33	..

.. Data not available

- Nill

1. This includes grants to VSO, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations.
2. Developing countries are those that appear on the DAC list of ODA recipients, as well as non region specific expenditure.
3. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

Table A.3.1 Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa)

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Africa: North of Sahara							
Algeria	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	324	6	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	324	6	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	34 932	127	585	-	285	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.33	0.00	0.01	-	0.01	..
Egypt	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 163	3 206	484	519	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 193	42 725	3 116	10 728	2 135	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.12	1.33	0.07	0.21	0.06	..
Libyan Arab Republic	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	146	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	0.00	..
Morocco	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	0	71	1	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	72	1	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	0	71	1	-	169	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	..
Tunisia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	11 679	8 957	58	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	0.26	0.17	0.00	..
North of Sahara Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	634
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	5	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	0.00	..
Total North of Sahara	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**3 487**	**3 283**	**485**	**519**	**-**	**634**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**324**	**77**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**38 125**	**42 923**	**15 380**	**19 685**	**2 797**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**1.45**	**1.34**	**0.34**	**0.38**	**0.08**	**..**
Africa: South of Sahara							
Angola[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	7 806	5 874	7 848	7 713	4 322	3 265
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	4 452	2 187	4 105	1 442	956	1 048
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 806	5 874	7 848	7 713	4 712	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.13	..
Benin[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 836	-	-	1 241	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	10 247	-	-	1 241	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.39	-	-	0.02	-	..
Botswana	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	504	228	81	65	28	26
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	504	228	81	65	171	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Burkina Faso[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	79	56	-	1 391	9	127
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	105	-	
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	79	3 518	1 424	1 507	9	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.00	..
Burundi[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 407	5 612	11 959	9 672	5 153	10 421
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3 189	5 395	6 312	8 476	3 618	5 024
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 407	5 612	11 959	9 672	6 653	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.13	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.19	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Cameroon	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 511	1 988	3 170	25 542	1 619	6 850
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 764	16 547	3 170	115 408	2 013	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.29	0.52	0.07	2.25	0.06	..
Cape Verde	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	422	130	449
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	422	130	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	..
Central African Republic[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	2 197	1 134	3 615
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	1 000	834	3 615
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	2 197	1 134	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	..
Chad[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 051	2 000	-	1 310	5 140	6 331
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3 000	2 000	-	1 310	5 140	6 331
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 051	2 000	-	1 310	5 140	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.12	0.06	-	0.03	0.15	..
Comoros[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Congo	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	50	500	106	466	61	9
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	50	500	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 071	2 928	106	466	61	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	..
Congo (Dem Rep)[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	20 135	29 284	58 832	75 251	82 711	93 892
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	15 133	16 372	44 171	52 116	46 156	32 778
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	151 657	36 585	58 832	79 284	82 910	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	5.76	1.14	1.29	1.55	2.36	..
Cote d'Ivoire[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 797	1 062	2 011	3 066	572	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	200	-	966	1 080	530	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 147	3 772	2 281	3 306	782	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.02	..
Djibouti[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	3 944	176	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	3 944	176	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	..
Equatorial Guinea[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Eritrea[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 369	1 310	2 308	3 490	3 367	3 692
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	2 220	1 065	2 276	3 490	3 367	3 692
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 369	1 310	2 308	3 490	3 498	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.10	..
Ethiopia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	43 302	62 364	62 558	90 496	139 519	165 521
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	18 512	6 719	9 175	1 968	5 000	33 699
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	43 665	73 044	62 562	90 506	140 011	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.66	2.28	1.37	1.77	3.98	..
Gabon	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Gambia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	429	406	1 211	7 737	2 425	2 479
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	429	406	1 212	7 788	2 455	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.07	..
Ghana[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	68 052	71 872	94 959	81 977	92 237	99 473
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	400	426	1 781
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	73 448	145 335	96 315	93 147	93 076	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.79	4.53	2.11	1.82	2.65	..
Guinea[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 585	22	799	868	223	680
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 500	-	750	550	155	246
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 757	239	809	878	267	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	..
Guinea-Bissau[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	32	1	42
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	32	1	42
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	32	1	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	..
Kenya[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	25 761	35 188	63 073	65 288	44 726	102 685
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	229	5 517	16 577	13 240	4 735	15 795
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	28 647	37 824	65 486	67 054	52 135	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.09	1.18	1.43	1.31	1.48	..
Lesotho[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 318	3 522	4 319	6 765	3 908	6 221
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 318	3 522	4 319	6 765	3 908	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.11	..
Liberia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	7 238	8 455	6 081	8 364	7 606	16 698
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	4 588	6 249	4 918	5 943	2 332	4 757
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 238	8 455	6 081	8 364	7 608	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.27	0.26	0.13	0.16	0.22	..
Madagascar[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	549	7 712	1 852	15 672	1 477	9 341
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	55	200	-	-	851	311
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 232	22 016	1 852	15 672	1 543	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.12	0.69	0.04	0.31	0.04	..
Malawi[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	54 437	56 282	68 588	63 309	69 616	77 292
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	581	4 573	2 220	2 735	1 946	451
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	54 437	56 429	68 653	88 686	72 619	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.07	1.76	1.50	1.73	2.06	..
Mali[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	252	93	724	2 153	-	1 104
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	550	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	252	93	724	2 153	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	-	..
Mauritania[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	681	215	58	1 565	93	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	681	-	-	250	- 4	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	681	215	58	1 849	93	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	..
Mauritius	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	169	112	78	18	16	13
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	169	112	78	453	60	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	..
Mayotte	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Mozambique[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	36 312	47 941	56 540	56 273	67 580	65 495
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	464	16	326	642	183	1 971
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	36 713	47 941	56 540	56 273	67 799	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.39	1.49	1.24	1.10	1.93	..
Namibia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 366	1 201	909	508	418	535
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	50	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 366	1 201	909	508	452	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	..
Niger[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	119	3 375	3 345	2 241	2 041	7 546
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	3 199	1 488	1 519	4 553
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	263	7 888	3 345	2 241	2 041	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.06	..
Nigeria[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	31 132	46 837	78 038	81 553	85 264	110 482
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	15	393	940	924	942	551
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	32 630	73 113	1 227 717	1 750 694	157 722	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.24	2.28	26.87	34.17	4.48	..
Rwanda[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	26 910	42 507	70 422	16 759	52 616	70 081
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	19	13	-	93	305	8
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	26 910	45 053	70 427	16 799	52 769	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.02	1.40	1.54	0.33	1.50	..
Sao Tome & Principe[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Senegal[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	293	54	1 532	2 383	1 090	163
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	37	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	400	4 907	3 802	6 850	4 548	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.13	..
Seychelles	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	12	10	9	9	7	5
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	12	10	9	9	17	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Sierra Leone[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	34 176	27 279	34 138	37 636	54 070	47 782
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 528	800	-	-	-	1 794
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	34 280	27 431	34 208	37 696	57 705	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.30	0.86	0.75	0.74	1.64	..
Somalia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 973	5 820	18 753	16 643	25 724	33 480
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3 172	3 543	15 589	7 975	13 675	18 288
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 973	5 820	18 753	16 643	25 799	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.15	0.18	0.41	0.32	0.73	..
South Africa	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	42 376	30 514	28 978	25 031	27 300	40 679
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	74	776
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	93 332	48 932	79 366	30 287	89 076	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	3.54	1.53	1.74	0.59	2.53	..
St Helena & Dependencies	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	10 525	14 481	13 564	15 692	17 550	24 725
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	75	40	59	- 9	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	10 525	14 481	13 564	15 692	17 591	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.40	0.45	0.30	0.31	0.50	..
Sudan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	24 663	83 964	117 114	109 862	134 723	105 840
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	21 872	77 904	97 792	83 614	91 245	52 574
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	24 663	83 964	117 114	109 917	138 702	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.94	2.62	2.56	2.15	3.94	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Swaziland	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	907	665	556	136	2 170	1 011
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	389	9	300	-	2 152	997
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	907	665	556	136	2 178	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.06	..
Tanzania[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	80 303	96 546	112 566	112 220	122 824	132 744
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 500	2 817	500	700	460	550
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	162 372	130 009	114 134	115 023	125 353	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	6.16	4.05	2.50	2.24	3.56	..
Togo[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	197	60	449	336	150	67
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	300	250	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	288	114	491	366	180	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Tristan da Cunha	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	11 013
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	..
Uganda[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	56 101	61 454	72 064	77 982	69 328	71 062
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	7 768	11 783	20 831	18 108	14 059	15 508
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	59 694	62 928	72 064	79 035	77 231	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.27	1.96	1.58	1.54	2.20	..
Zambia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	27 557	30 585	47 619	61 369	41 660	46 853
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 279	398	4 552	677	1 462	3 671
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	32 304	163 537	101 707	63 412	41 942	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.23	5.10	2.23	1.24	1.19	..
Zimbabwe[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	36 006	27 355	35 376	34 072	43 266	56 048
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	25 285	14 426	26 029	15 991	17 987	21 004
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	36 006	27 355	35 376	34 096	46 660	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.37	0.85	0.77	0.67	1.33	..
East African Community	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	636	602	578	545	508	864
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	636	602	578	545	508	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 940	6 618	8 601	10 485	3 167	10 057
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	193	113	129	128	0	150
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 940	6 618	8 601	10 485	3 167	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.15	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.09	..
South of Sahara regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	12 122	5 541	8 112	44 722	84 041	19 134
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	5 894	608	687	623	-	4 892
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	12 122	5 541	8 112	45 457	84 141	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.46	0.17	0.18	0.89	2.39	..
Total South of Sahara	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**677 942**	**827 566**	**1 099 875**	**1 186 467**	**1 301 764**	**1 465 890**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**123 843**	**163 640**	**263 252**	**225 341**	**220 204**	**236 858**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**981 709**	**1 184 174**	**2 363 529**	**3 005 533**	**1 476 746**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**37.26**	**36.91**	**51.72**	**58.66**	**41.98**	**..**
Africa regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	36 398	39 540	42 063	27 822	46 796	69 043
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 435	1 854	738	1 134	1 028	3 671
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	38 171	55 325	46 970	46 460	72 579	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.45	1.72	1.03	0.91	2.06	..
Total Africa	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**717 827**	**870 389**	**1 142 423**	**1 214 807**	**1 348 561**	**1 535 567**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**125 602**	**165 572**	**263 991**	**226 475**	**221 222**	**240 530**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**1 058 005**	**1 282 423**	**2 425 880**	**3 071 676**	**1 552 123**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**40.15**	**39.97**	**53.09**	**59.95**	**44.13**	**..**

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

Table A.3.2 Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas)

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
North and Central America							
Costa Rica	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	122	17	6	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 925	1 926	1 840	-	57	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.30	0.06	0.04	-	0.00	..
Cuba	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	154	184	- 10	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 041	3 594	2 740	-	91	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.11	0.06	-	0.00	..
El Salvador	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	107	75	5	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 352	75	5	10 941	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.21	-	..
Guatemala	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	237	196	85	119	225	256
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	237	196	85	193	344	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	..
Haiti[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	130	2 027	1 283	0	-	824
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	1 913	1 271	0	-	824
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	130	2 027	1 283	446	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.01	-	..
Honduras	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	910	960	1 302	867	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	910	960	16 673	867	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.03	0.36	0.02	-	..
Mexico	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	71	97	12	-	65	80
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	65	80
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	71	97	12	-	1 170	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.03	..
Nicaragua	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 293	2 808	4 218	9 699	4 158	3 854
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	100	2 255
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 663	7 797	4 218	9 699	4 757	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.10	0.24	0.09	0.19	0.14	..
Panama	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	38	16	31	15 190	25	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	..
North & Central America regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 144	2 041	807	687	31	110
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	93	159	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 144	2 041	807	687	31	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.16	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	..
Total North and Central America	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**7 166**	**8 406**	**7 708**	**11 372**	**4 480**	**5 123**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**0**	**1 913**	**1 365**	**159**	**166**	**3 158**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**19 510**	**18 730**	**27 694**	**38 023**	**6 475**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**0.74**	**0.58**	**0.61**	**0.74**	**0.18**	**..**
Caribbean							
Anguilla	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	954	1 216	895	127	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	954	1 216	895	127	113	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	..
Antigua & Barbuda	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4	3	3	2	3	2
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	95	42	3	2	3	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Bahamas	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Barbados	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	41	8	7	7	7	6
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 625	178	1 334	18	1 249	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	..
Belize	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 670	1 642	1 198	991	658	20
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 670	1 642	1 198	991	670	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	..
British Virgin Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	11	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	38	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Caymen Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	3	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	0.00	-	-	-	..
Dominica	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 287	1 087	1 078	542	542	1
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 287	1 087	1 100	542	542	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	..
Dominican Republic	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	72	279	75	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	26	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	72	279	75	5 131	56	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	..
Grenada	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	566	5 997	330	534	57	1
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	566	6 021	330	534	57	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	..
Guyana	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	17 098	8 717	8 781	15 795	2 789	2 477
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	497	33	4	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	17 858	8 733	8 814	15 795	2 939	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.68	0.27	0.19	0.31	0.08	..
Jamaica	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 133	6 421	6 323	5 778	5 871	3 633
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	343	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 367	9 677	9 521	8 530	6 132	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.20	0.30	0.21	0.17	0.17	..
Montserrat	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	24 757	14 151	12 617	15 556	17 164	16 276
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	477	144	-	-	3	0
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	24 757	14 151	12 617	15 556	17 295	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.94	0.44	0.28	0.30	0.49	..
St Kitts - Nevis	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	35	1	1	1	1	1
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	35	1	1	1	6	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
St. Lucia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	441	362	422	169	4	3
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	441	362	422	248	4	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	9	12	341	265	264	1
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	9	12	354	265	264	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Suriname	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Trinidad and Tobago	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	91	59	55	46	44	38
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	91	186	55	46	64	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	741	1 187	357	149	178	1 000
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	782	1 187	363	170	340	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	..
Windward Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	870	1 455	836	928	948	179
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	870	1 455	836	928	948	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	..
Caribbean regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 614	2 999	2 878	1 377	6 020	10 319
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	2	854	707	6	4 291	7 979
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 110	4 399	3 015	1 377	6 142	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.03	0.17	..
Overseas Territories (cross territory programmes)	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	663	642	1 532	1 771	1 001	804
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	21	21	12	0	251	21
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	663	642	1 532	1 771	1 001	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	..
Total Caribbean	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**56 058**	**46 236**	**37 727**	**44 039**	**35 550**	**34 761**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**500**	**1 542**	**1 095**	**10**	**4 545**	**8 001**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**61 291**	**51 270**	**42 462**	**52 034**	**37 824**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**2.33**	**1.60**	**0.93**	**1.02**	**1.08**	**..**
South America							
Argentina	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	479	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	0.01	..
Bolivia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	7 057	5 402	3 103	3 610	487	1 283
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	98	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 261	32 079	3 241	3 610	562	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.28	1.00	0.07	0.07	0.02	..
Brazil	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 910	4 989	2 387	733	436	860
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 935	5 070	2 509	733	1 532	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.26	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.04	..
Chile	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	351	437	790	500	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	351	437	790	500	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	351	437	793	500	18	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	..
Colombia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	351	541	382	284	259	219
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	110	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 658	1 156	731	309	744	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	..
Ecuador	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	193	159	217	62	67	- 246
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	207	8 230	288	62	91	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.00	..
Paraguay	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	5	3	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	5	3	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	77	3	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Peru	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 807	3 990	1 604	4 962	1 437	492
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	- 1	-	-	750	21
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 892	4 635	1 874	15 884	3 729	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.31	0.11	..
Uruguay	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	5	-	55	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	..
Venezuela	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	76	229	83	-	59	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	..
Latin America Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 369	1 929	3 625	5 623	7 077	5 895
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	-	-	-	82
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 369	2 201	4 065	6 659	16 226	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.46	..
Total South America	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**19 038**	**17 451**	**12 111**	**15 774**	**9 764**	**8 503**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**851**	**441**	**903**	**598**	**750**	**103**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**20 750**	**54 114**	**13 592**	**27 756**	**23 495**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**0.79**	**1.69**	**0.30**	**0.54**	**0.67**	**..**
Americas regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	808	774	750	748	749	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	777	754	750	748	749	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 808	2 164	1 640	1 678	751	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	..
Total Americas	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**83 070**	**72 867**	**58 297**	**71 932**	**50 543**	**48 387**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**2 129**	**4 650**	**4 113**	**1 515**	**6 210**	**11 262**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**103 358**	**126 278**	**85 389**	**119 491**	**68 545**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**3.92**	**3.94**	**1.87**	**2.33**	**1.95**	**..**

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

Table A.3.3 Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia)

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Asia: Middle East							
Iran	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 553	1 202	250	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 553	1 202	250	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 606	1 418	391	-	245	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	0.04	0.01	-	0.01	..
Iraq	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	209 313	49 107	86 869	49 569	39 527	32 812
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	110 052	21 337	4 759	10 085	19 958	16 000
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	214 313	391 507	426 249	71 829	40 649	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	8.13	12.20	9.33	1.40	1.16	..
Jordan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 197	5 305	3 448	8 832	100	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	300	100	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 197	5 305	3 448	8 832	255	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.17	0.01	..
Lebanon	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	102	297	150	6 402	169	39
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	6 263	68	
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	102	297	150	6 402	271	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	..
Oman	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	83	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	0.00	..
Saudi Arabia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	380	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	0.01	..
Syria	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	51	126	-	- 9	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	51	126	-	- 9	46	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	..
United Arab Emirates	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	69	53	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	..
West Bank & Gaza[3]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	16 841	17 565	15 058	15 213	45 033	41 314
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	1 800	-	213	29	12 847
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	16 841	17 565	15 058	15 196	45 191	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.64	0.55	0.33	0.30	1.28	..
Yemen[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 874	5 496	11 616	21 545	12 069	19 291
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	7	4	-	830	1 710
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 874	5 496	11 616	21 545	12 279	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.15	0.17	0.25	0.42	0.35	..
Middle East Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 769	1 733	1 020	2 584	3 299	1 051
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	2 468	2 585	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 769	3 433	2 040	3 694	3 725	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.11	..
Total Middle East	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**237 700**	**80 830**	**118 411**	**104 119**	**100 196**	**94 507**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**111 605**	**24 345**	**5 013**	**19 329**	**23 571**	**30 577**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**242 822**	**425 200**	**458 952**	**127 489**	**103 123**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**9.21**	**13.25**	**10.04**	**2.49**	**2.93**	**..**

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Asia: South							
Afghanistan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	79 683	79 589	98 430	98 831	108 926	147 455
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	10 401	7 067	3 390	1 613	8 254	19 607
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	99 595	98 959	126 949	123 011	146 818	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	3.78	3.08	2.78	2.40	4.17	..
Bangladesh[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	55 383	127 904	123 368	109 313	129 392	132 941
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	13	25 038	55	-	13 341	7 324
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	155 364	149 152	128 258	109 313	129 725	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	5.90	4.65	2.81	2.13	3.69	..
Bhutan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	- 7	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	- 7	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Burma[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 720	6 008	6 483	7 610	8 781	56 663
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	578	1 005	1 221	1 110	1 068	45 666
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 720	6 008	6 483	7 610	8 915	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.25	..
India	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	196 897	257 649	252 759	233 857	275 406	297 032
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1 399	413	3 757	1 398	1 013	386
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	242 736	267 510	270 065	293 707	312 751	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	9.21	8.34	5.91	5.73	8.89	..
Maldives	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	199	808	405	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	605	405	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	199	808	405	-	44	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.03	0.01	-	0.00	..
Nepal[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	32 047	35 085	34 188	42 833	54 694	57 999
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	721	808	1 081	962	350	5 596
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	32 047	35 285	34 548	46 543	55 274	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.22	1.10	0.76	0.91	1.57	..
Pakistan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	66 240	31 377	97 413	101 118	86 961	119 945
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	308	140	38 849	15 699	7 866	10 775
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	66 299	55 278	97 688	118 150	88 145	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.52	1.72	2.14	2.31	2.51	..
Sri Lanka	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	8 099	6 558	10 780	5 910	1 817	2 981
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	117	250	5 055	1 334	1 819	3 038
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	9 544	7 217	11 450	8 672	3 708	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.36	0.22	0.25	0.17	0.11	..
South & Central Asia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	3 455
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	927
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total South Asia	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**442 261**	**544 977**	**623 825**	**599 472**	**665 977**	**818 471**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**13 535**	**35 326**	**54 814**	**22 116**	**33 701**	**93 319**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**609 497**	**620 216**	**675 846**	**707 006**	**745 380**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**23.13**	**19.33**	**14.79**	**13.80**	**21.19**	**..**
Asia: Far East							
Brunei	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4	3	3	3	3	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4	3	3	3	3	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Cambodia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	8 508	9 954	13 095	12 433	12 802	17 725
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	176	-	433	541	405	49
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	8 508	9 954	13 195	12 468	13 025	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.37	..
China	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	32 255	35 876	34 744	38 589	38 796	40 296
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	200	-	-	2 118
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	42 406	42 476	36 854	60 087	83 743	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.61	1.32	0.81	1.17	2.38	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
East Timor[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 490	4 512	1 641	4 016	1 321	2 129
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	106	55	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 490	4 512	1 641	4 016	1 321	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.04	..
Indonesia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	17 449	33 979	58 077	60 634	32 210	36 665
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	11 123	20 791	18 640	15 329	15 106
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	17 449	34 526	58 553	62 290	32 715	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.66	1.08	1.28	1.22	0.93	..
Korea Dem Rep[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	712	712	-	-	649	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	712	712	-	-	649	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	712	712	-	-	732	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.02	-	-	0.02	..
Laos[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	231	313	153	588	429	245
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	215	102	456	209	100
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	231	313	153	588	429	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	..
Malaysia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	256	230	209	192	178	159
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	256	4 199	897	5 643	10 500	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.30	..
Mongolia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	267	231	235	217	706	2 815
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	267	231	235	223	844	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	..
Philippines	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 043	1 621	2 185	624	321	20
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	309	91	300	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 043	1 621	2 457	3 781	796	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02	..
Singapore	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	73	42	37	34	29	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	73	42	8 548	34	29	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	..
Thailand	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	279	223	77	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	284	223	77	1 294	101	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	..
Vietnam[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	23 264	40 425	57 502	52 401	50 968	55 055
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	50	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	23 264	40 425	57 509	52 665	51 390	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.88	1.26	1.26	1.03	1.46	..
Far East Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	803
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total Far East Asia	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**89 830**	**128 119**	**167 957**	**169 731**	**138 412**	**155 913**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**888**	**12 358**	**21 668**	**20 043**	**16 648**	**17 374**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**99 986**	**139 235**	**180 122**	**203 092**	**195 627**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**3.79**	**4.34**	**3.94**	**3.96**	**5.56**	**..**
Asia: Central Asian Republics							
Kazakhstan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 230	672	802	37	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 230	672	802	37	328	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	..
Kyrgyzstan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 200	4 537	7 271	5 455	5 856	9 359
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	57	703
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 200	4 537	7 271	5 455	5 908	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.17	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Tajikistan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	688	1 359	2 766	7 363	3 240	5 093
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	146	22	79	100	730	1 092
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	688	1 359	2 768	7 363	3 340	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.09	..
Turkmenistan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	36	28	20	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	356	45	22	-	118	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	..
Uzbekistan[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	559	613	277	11	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	559	613	277	11	24	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	..
Central Asia Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	18
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total Central Asian Republics	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**6 713**	**7 210**	**11 136**	**12 866**	**9 095**	**14 470**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**147**	**24**	**79**	**100**	**787**	**1 795**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**7 033**	**7 227**	**11 139**	**12 866**	**9 718**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**0.27**	**0.23**	**0.24**	**0.25**	**0.28**	**..**
Asia Regional *of which*	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	8 115	45 475	22 042	13 892	17 190	4 644
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	148	36 690	6 607	584	1 582	0
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	10 128	51 125	30 357	41 036	62 680	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.38	1.59	0.66	0.80	1.78	..
Total Asia	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**784 619**	**806 612**	**943 370**	**900 078**	**930 869**	**1 088 006**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**128 964**	**113 241**	**87 976**	**64 409**	**76 289**	**143 045**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**969 466**	**1 243 004**	**1 356 415**	**1 091 488**	**1 116 528**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**36.79**	**38.75**	**29.68**	**21.30**	**31.74**	**..**

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.
2. Recorded flow to Iraq before 2003-04 are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSO's for Iraqi citizens. No aid was provided to the government of Iraq during that period.
3. DFID also contributes around £15m-£20m annually to UNRWA whose work supposts Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

Table A.3.4 Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Europe)

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Europe							
Albania	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 321	2 183	1 795	2 537	1 514	686
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	4	–	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 321	2 195	1 927	2 537	2 688	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.08	..
Armenia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 746	3 453	3 887	4 089	3 082	2 798
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	–	–	400	–
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 746	3 453	3 887	4 089	3 156	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	..
Azerbaijan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	159	49	14	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	7	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	159	49	14	-	173	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	..
Belarus	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	49	128	29	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	49	128	29	-	408	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	..
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 754	5 224	3 282	3 975	4 905	4 112
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 754	5 224	3 282	3 975	5 454	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.26	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.16	..
Bulgaria	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 868	1 175	168	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	50	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 931	1 457	168	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.05	0.00	-	-	..
Croatia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 222	984	674	71	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 222	988	674	71	524	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	..
Cyprus	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	9	7	6	4	3	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	9	16	6	4	3	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Czech Republic	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	176	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	202	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	-	-	-	-	..
Estonia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Georgia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 087	1 741	2 438	3 883	2 454	7 825
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	422	64	30	321	-	3 199
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 087	1 741	2 438	3 883	2 584	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	..
Gibraltar	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5	1	2	1	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5	1	2	1	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Hungary	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	81	- 3	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	84	- 3	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	..
Latvia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	12	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	12	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Lithuania	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	27	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	29	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Macedonia (FYR of)	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 440	1 529	1 325	65	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	80	2	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 448	1 529	1 325	65	964	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	..
Malta	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	13	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	13	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Moldova	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 433	2 576	1 505	3 730	1 790	4 820
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	11	81	156	165	40	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 433	2 576	1 505	3 730	1 942	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.06	..
Poland	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	63	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	63	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Romania	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 470	4 240	826	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	75	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 513	4 240	826	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.13	0.02	-	-	..
Russian Federation	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	24 455	15 133	5 684	5 945	373	190
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3 139	1 374	299	1 306	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	24 455	15 133	5 684	5 945	373	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.93	0.47	0.12	0.12	0.01	..
Serbia[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 785	4 001	3 150	2 663	2 803	2 869
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 795	4 001	48 971	95 713	3 491	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.18	0.12	1.07	1.87	0.10	..
Kosovo	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 756	2 430	2 919	3 179	3 200	3 304
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 756	2 430	2 919	3 179	3 397	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.10	..
Montenegro[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	415	222	21	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	415	222	21	-	143	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	..
Slovak Republic	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	234	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	234	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	-	-	-	-	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Slovenia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	35	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	38	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
States of ex Yugoslavia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	- 77	445	76	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	- 269	320	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	- 77	445	76	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	-	..
Turkey	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 866	1 458	1 114	740	444	105
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 076	1 486	1 411	740	1 326	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	..
Ukraine	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 430	6 113	5 935	5 686	3 086	279
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	400	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 430	6 113	5 935	5 686	3 436	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.24	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.10	..
Balkan Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 034	3 004	2 587	2 438	2 735	3 397
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	135	-	600	400	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 034	3 004	2 587	2 438	4 100	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.12	..
Europe regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 568	3 716	4 508	2 813	4 612	3 495
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	9	54	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 632	5 866	6 398	3 643	5 336	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.25	0.18	0.14	0.07	0.15	..
Total Europe	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**70 440**	**59 809**	**41 946**	**41 819**	**31 001**	**33 880**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**3 516**	**1 825**	**1 055**	**2 027**	**440**	**3 199**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**74 871**	**62 295**	**90 086**	**135 699**	**39 496**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**2.84**	**1.94**	**1.97**	**2.65**	**1.12**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**..**

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. Expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro has been attributed between the two countries where possible. Thus, any spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro is reported under Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.

Table A.3.5 Total DFID and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Pacific)

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Pacific							
Fiji	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	320	296	283	268	249	228
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	320	296	283	268	315	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Kiribati[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	53	75	53	41	20	18
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	53	75	53	41	20	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Marshall Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Micronesia, Federal States	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	..
Nauru	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Niue	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Palau	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Papua New Guinea[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1	-	-	155	322	279
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1	-	-	400	883	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	0.01	0.03	..
Pitcairn Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	64	1 314	2 582	1 837	1 460	2 115
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	64	1 314	2 582	1 837	1 462	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	..
Samoa[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	111
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
Solomon Islands[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	462	376	273	91	88	86
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	78	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	462	376	273	91	134	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	..

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Tonga	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	-	-	-	-	..
Tuvalu[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	12	1	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	12	1	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	..
Vanuatu[1]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	222	23	21	20	19	51
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	199	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	222	23	21	20	19	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Wallis & Fortuna	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	-	-	-	-	-	..
South Pacific Regional *of which*	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 317	1 149	594	12	7	251
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 317	1 149	594	12	7	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	..
Oceania Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	31	38	18	-	-	-
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	31	38	18	-	3	..
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	..
Total Pacific	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**4 484**	**3 272**	**3 823**	**2 424**	**2 164**	**3 140**
	***of which* Humanitarian Assistance**	**276**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**4 484**	**3 272**	**3 823**	**2 669**	**2 842**	**..**
	% of Total Bilateral GPEX	**0.17**	**0.10**	**0.08**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**..**

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

Table A.4 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector[1]

		2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000
Education	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	228 281	297 269	321 491	382 775	361 603	450 973
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	228 281	297 269	321 491	382 775	386 667	..
Health	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	325 486	383 082	463 280	504 983	554 284	684 931
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	325 633	383 143	463 280	504 983	556 638	..
Social Services	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	70 877	76 271	126 006	101 952	136 842	164 822
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	70 877	80 240	126 006	101 952	137 553	..
Water Supply and Sanitation	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	29 899	31 180	48 144	60 356	71 629	88 467
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	29 899	31 180	48 144	60 356	71 629	..
Government and Civil Society	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	456 770	521 894	627 485	609 742	768 630	793 258
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	466 099	526 872	639 827	616 752	871 713	..
Economic[2]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	441 818	394 485	441 607	445 721	494 945	526 925
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	649 579	604 121	458 683	452 156	504 041	..
Environment Protection	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	27 428	35 436	34 227	26 347	37 738	60 536
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	27 428	35 436	34 227	26 347	39 298	..
Research	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	53 753	62 354	80 656	91 189	105 264	139 222
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	53 753	62 354	80 656	91 189	106 748	..
Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	230 408	245 082	369 241	323 781	314 749	317 395
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	258 408	279 752	399 291	375 071	314 999	..
Total Allocable	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**1 864 720**	**2 047 051**	**2 512 138**	**2 546 847**	**2 845 683**	**3 226 475**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**2 109 957**	**2 300 365**	**2 571 606**	**2 611 582**	**2 989 286**	**..**
Non-Sector Allocable[3]	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	145 749	151 776	142 628	235 736	116 124	59 969
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	525 124	907 708	1 997 918	2 512 501	528 103	..
Total	**Total DFID Bilateral Programme**	**2 010 469**	**2 198 827**	**2 654 766**	**2 782 583**	**2 961 807**	**3 286 498**
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	**2 635 081**	**3 208 072**	**4 569 524**	**5 124 083**	**3 517 389**	**..**

.. Data not available

1. Since October 2007 projects can be classified by up to eight sectors

2. The Economic Sector includes Economic Infrastructure, Production Sectors and Developing Planning.

3. Non-Sector Allocable includes debt relief, promotion of development awareness and aid to refugees.

Table A.5.1 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Region[1]

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[3] £000
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**2 913 356**	**4 491 045**	**4 737 140**	**2 799 085**	**4 111 199**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.24**	**0.36**	**0.36**	**0.20**	**0.28**
Unspecified Region	UK Net Bilateral ODA	629 618	670 737	724 320	867 749	1 337 266
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	21.61	14.93	15.27	31.00	32.53
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09
Total Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 327 317	2 087 993	2 968 240	1 227 593	1 302 023
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	45.56	46.49	62.68	43.86	31.57
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.11	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.09
Total Americas	UK Net Bilateral ODA	67 536	72 702	19 450	- 304 327	46 258
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	2.32	1.62	0.40	n/a	1.13
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.01	0.01	0.00	n/a	0.00
Total Asia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	865 977	1 578 320	902 600	974 155	1 347 970
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	29.72	35.14	19.06	34.80	32.79
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.09
Total Europe	UK Net Bilateral ODA	25 168	77 134	120 460	31 221	16 651
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.86	1.72	2.54	1.12	0.41
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pacific	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 2 259	4 159	2 070	2 693	2 631
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.06
	Percentage of Gross National Income	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Low Income countries[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 558 688	2 401 285	3 247 060	1 606 406	1 749 761
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	61.23	60.68	74.64	67.68	42.56
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.15	0.22	0.27	0.14	0.12

1. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown
2. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.
3. Data for 2008 is provisional and final figures will be published later in the year in 'Statistics of International Development 2009'. 2008 data includes a higher amount of ODA in 'Unspecified Region' because some country breakdowns were not available at the time of publication. Final figures will have more ODA allocated to regions or countries.

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	£ thousand 2008 £000
TOTAL UK NET MULTILATERAL	**UK Net Multilateral ODA**	**1 388 244**	**1 432 020**	**2 033 088**	**2 122 226**	**2 194 397**
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.15**	**0.15**	**0.15**

Table A.5.2 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country (Africa)

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[P] £000
Africa: North of Sahara						
Algeria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11	-	-	285	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	-	-	0.01	–
Egypt	UK Net Bilateral ODA	41 882	3 400	10 200	65	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.44	0.08	0.22	0.00	–
Libya	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	-	-	145	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	-	-	0.01	–
Morocco	UK Net Bilateral ODA	71	-	-	170	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	-	-	0.01	–
Tunisia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	11 679	8 960	60	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	0.26	0.19	0.00	–
North Africa Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Total North of Sahara	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**41 964**	**15 079**	**19 160**	**725**	**–**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**1.44**	**0.34**	**0.40**	**0.03**	**–**
Africa: South of Sahara						
Angola[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 229	7 729	6 860	5 017	5 115
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.28	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.12
Benin[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	1 240	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.03	-	–
Botswana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	251	138	30	205	2.6
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Burkina Faso[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 531	1 419	1 510	-	88
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.12	0.03	0.03	-	0.00
Burundi[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 162	8 130	14 620	6 616	7 749
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.18	0.18	0.31	0.24	0.19
Cameroon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	16 387	2 541	92 160	25 854	567
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.56	0.06	1.95	0.92	0.01
Cape Verde	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	290	270	444
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Central African Republic[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	500	2 523	3 126
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.01	0.09	0.08
Chad[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 398	- 402	1 310	2 563	6,361
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.15	n/a	0.03	0.09	0.15
Comoros[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA 1	-	-	-	-	–
Congo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 658	319	350	100	9
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA 1	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Congo (Dem Rep)[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	164 239	42 671	76 040	60 579	100 818
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	5.64	0.95	1.61	2.16	2.45
Cote d'Ivoire[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 209	1 689	1 010	- 18 544	185
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.11	0.04	0.02	n/a	0.00
Djibouti[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Equitorial Guinea[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–

P = provisional figures

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[P] £000
Eritrea[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 750	1 689	3 010	2 598	2 721
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.07
Ethiopia[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	80 289	41 522	89 450	145 663	137 123
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	2.76	0.92	1.89	5.20	3.34
Gabon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Gambia[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	267	831	2 230	2 513	79 077
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	1.92
Ghana[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	143 808	65 869	90 840	76 089	471
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	4.94	1.47	1.92	2.72	0.01
Guinea[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 730	809	520	540	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02	–
Guinea-Bissau[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	10	25	49 972
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.00	0.00	1.22
Kenya[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	24 999	47 463	58 580	55 617	4 103
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.86	1.06	1.24	1.99	–
Lesotho[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 951	4 197	4 120	4 033	9 925
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.24
Liberia[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 982	4 148	8 300	4 977	434
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.31	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.01
Madagascar[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	14 990	7 399	2 780	849	76 436
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.51	0.16	0.06	0.03	1.86
Malawi[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	65 211	56 088	92 890	66 820	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	2.24	1.25	1.96	2.39	–
Mali[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	202	721	2 240	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.02	0.05	-	–
Mauritania[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	278	-	530	35	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	–
Mauritius	UK Net Bilateral ODA	87	- 440	- 60	55	14
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Mayotte	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Mozambique[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35 973	44 470	53 990	57 805	108 498
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.23	0.99	1.14	2.07	2.64
Namibia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 490	710	810	440	346
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Niger[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 568	4 379	3 320	1 219	4 062
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.10
Nigeria[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	68 807	1 210 710	1 731 130	142 889	87 532
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	2.36	26.96	36.56	5.10	2.13
Rwanda[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	31 749	45 081	51 840	47 476	54 713
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.09	1.00	1.09	1.70	1.33
Sao Tome &	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
Principe[2]	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Senegal[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 960	3 801	5 490	5 856	123
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.17	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.00

P = provisional figures

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[P] £000
Seychelles	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11	11	10	- 430	5
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00
Sierra Leone[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	33 250	33 331	35 630	44 029	50 603
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.14	0.74	0.75	1.57	1.23
Somalia[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 417	5 870	28 880	13 177	41 958
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.22	0.13	0.61	0.47	1.02
South Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	47 509	38 650	810	- 10 179	26 984
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.63	0.86	0.02	n/a	0.66
St Helena & Dependencies	UK Net Bilateral ODA	14 221	12 350	12 560	19 863	30 875
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.49	0.27	0.27	0.71	0.75
Sudan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	63 612	108 073	117 130	103 023	105 974
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	2.18	2.41	2.47	3.68	2.58
Swaziland	UK Net Bilateral ODA	780	- 5 132	130	1 114	1 356
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.03	n/a	0.00	0.04	0.03
Tanzania[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	117 669	118 772	118 930	115 825	131 049
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	4.04	2.64	2.51	4.14	2.19
Togo[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	158	468	380	140	151
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Uganda[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	58 739	30 602	116 510	83 525	35 220
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	2.02	0.68	2.46	2.98	0.86
Zambia[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	154 188	91 168	47 150	37 093	44 347
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	5.29	2.03	1.00	1.33	1.08
Zimbabwe[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	27 099	25 019	37 970	47 022	47 983
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.93	0.56	0.80	1.68	1.17
South of Sahara regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 151	8 472	18 600	21 732	2005
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.31	0.19	0.39	0.78	0.05
Total South of Sahara	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**1 235 961**	**2 071 335**	**2 932 630**	**1 176 619**	**1 260 601**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**42.42**	**46.12**	**61.93**	**42.04**	**30.66**
Africa regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	49 391	1 579	16 450	50 250	41 422
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.70	0.04	0.35	1.80	1.01
TOTAL AFRICA	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**1 327 317**	**2 087 993**	**2 968 240**	**1 227 593**	**1 302 023**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**45.56**	**46.49**	**62.68**	**43.86**	**31.67**

- Nil

1. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown
2. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

P = provisional figures

Table A.5.3 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Country (Americas)

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008P £000
North and Central America						
Costa Rica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 8 698	3 251	- 250	- 5 981	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.07	n/a	n/a	–
Cuba	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 812	4 967	- 1 590	- 2 429	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.06	0.11	n/a	n/a	–
El Salvador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	98	11	6 130	- 48 341	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	0.13	n/a	–
Guatemala	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 169	39	- 2 530	- 13 792	327
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.01
Haiti[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 921	748	1 090	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.07	0.02	0.02	-	–
Honduras	UK Net Bilateral ODA	671	16 630	590	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.02	0.37	0.01	-	–
Mexico	UK Net Bilateral ODA	82	- 5 319		1 149	100
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	n/a	-	0.04	0.00
Nicaragua	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 312	3 378	5 030	- 3 428	5 873
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.25	0.08	0.11	n/a	0.14
Panama	UK Net Bilateral ODA	22	28	- 5 820	- 81 091	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	–
North & Central America Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	15 661	-24
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	0.56	n/a
Total North and Central America	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**3 050**	**23 733**	**2 650**	**- 131 766**	**6 275**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.10	0.53	0.06	n/a	0.15
Caribbean						
Anguilla	UK Net Bilateral ODA	742	1 502	150	115	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	–
Antigua & Barbuda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	38	-	-	5	3
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00
Barbados	UK Net Bilateral ODA	180	1 342	20	1 249	6
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00
Belize	UK Net Bilateral ODA	229	1 095	190	25	18
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dominica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 1 981	490	100	-	1
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.01	0.00	-	0.00

P = provisional figures

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[P] £000
Dominican Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	87	281	- 39 080	- 18 664	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.01	n/a	n/a	–
Grenada	UK Net Bilateral ODA	409	5 941	440	-	1
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.13	0.01	-	0.00
Guyana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11 072	6 651	3 440	2 314	2 413
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.38	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.06
Jamaica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 082	12 729	7 870	1 064	2 732
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.14	0.28	0.17	0.04	0.07
Montserrat	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20 322	13 841	13 510	14 981	17 720
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.70	0.31	0.29	0.54	0.43
St Kitts-Nevis	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	5	1
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
St. Lucia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 15 050	88	-	20	4
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
St. Vincent & Grenadines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11	88	-	-	1
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00
Surinam	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Trinidad and Tobago	UK Net Bilateral ODA	191	61	50	65	41
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	600	1 040	30	240	15
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
Caribbean regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 052	5 061	5 150	-	7 772
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.21	0.11	0.11	-	0.19
Total Caribbean	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**26 985**	**50 210**	**- 8 130**	**1 419**	**30 727**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**0.93**	**1.12**	**n/a**	**0.05**	**0.75**
South America						
Argentine Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Bolivia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	27 738	- 13 362	4 720	- 52 563	474
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.95	n/a	0.10	n/a	0.01
Brazil	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 030	3 598	860	1 524	724
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.21	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.02
Chile	UK Net Bilateral ODA	578	578	470	260	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	–
Colombia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 102	688	350	750	219
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA 1	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
Ecuador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 8 060	171	- 1 070	- 665	-408
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA 1	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.01
Paraguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 278	- 121	- 230	- 115	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	–
Peru	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 870	1 832	12 030	- 125 410	1 145
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.10	0.04	0.25	n/a	0.03
Uruguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	55	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	0.00	–
Venezuela	UK Net Bilateral ODA	229	83	-	60	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	–

P = provisional figures

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008P £000
South America Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	–
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	–
Total South America	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**30 210**	**- 6 533**	**17 130**	**- 173 311**	**2 155**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.04	n/a	0.36	n/a	0.05
Americas Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 291	5 292	7 800	750	7 100
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.03	0.17
TOTAL AMERICAS	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**67 536**	**72 702**	**19 450**	**- 304 327**	**46 258**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**2.32**	**1.62**	**0.40**	**n/a**	**1.13**

- Nil

1. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown
2. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

P = provisional figures

Table A.5.4 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Country (Asia)

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[P] £000
Asia: Middle East						
Iran	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 619	391	-	245	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.09	0.01	-	0.01	-
Iraq	UK Net Bilateral ODA	150 122	724 768	110 310	30 062	328 571
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	5.15	16.14	2.33	1.07	7.99
Jordan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 538	3 328	460	225	31
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00
Lebanon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	158	303	3 760	3 758	-789
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.13	n/a
Oman	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	85	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	0.00	-
Saudi Arabia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	380	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	0.01	-
Syria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	71	83	-	35	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
West Bank & Gaza	UK Net Bilateral ODA	16 071	12 938	19 070	11 318	55 639
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.55	0.29	0.40	0.40	1.35
Yemen[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 909	11 162	8 170	12 647	17 331
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.24	0.25	0.17	0.45	0.42
Middle East Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 970	1 381	4 560	60	504
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.01
Total Middle East	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**180 458**	**754 354**	**146 330**	**58 815**	**401 286**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**6.19**	**16.80**	**3.09**	**2.10**	**9.76**
Asia: South						
Afghanistan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	122 242	120 978	133 940	134 274	127 909
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	4.20	2.69	2.83	4.80	3.11
Bangladesh[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	137 909	111 819	75 570	122 711	136 764
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	4.73	2.49	1.60	4.38	3.33
Bhutan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Burma[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 537	5 820	7 320	8 980	44 578
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.32	1.08
India	UK Net Bilateral ODA	201 991	318 640	189 810	255 112	317 587
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	6.93	7.10	4.01	9.11	7.72
Maldives	UK Net Bilateral ODA	202	1 012	-	45	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.02	-	0.00	-
Nepal[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35 902	33 903	40 650	44 148	53 991
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.23	0.75	0.86	1.58	1.31
Pakistan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	49 571	34 722	110 400	98 861	118 017
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.70	0.77	2.33	3.53	2.87
Sri Lanka	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 179	7 547	3 730	5 747	394
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.32	0.17	0.08	0.21	0.01
Total South Asia	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**563 533**	**634 441**	**561 420**	**669 878**	**799 241**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**19.34**	**14.13**	**11.86**	**23.93**	**19.44**

P = provisional figures

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008[P] £000
Asia: Far East						
Cambodia[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 610	11 811	12 120	12 273	14 018
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.44	0.34
China	UK Net Bilateral ODA	39 372	30 520	28 410	81 166	37 731
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.35	0.68	0.60	2.90	0.92
East Timor[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 611	600	2 290	1 999	106
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.16	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.00
Indonesia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20 387	13 252	55 190	34 844	33 607
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.70	0.30	1.17	1.24	0.82
Korea. Dem.Rep[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 222	-	-	585	149
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.04	-	-	0.02	0.00
Laos[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	289	132	150	834	172
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Malaysia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 022	721	5 400	- 10 074	118
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.14	0.02	0.11	n/a	0.0
Mongolia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	191	149	240	585	299
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
Philippines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 10 728	3 510	480	275	77
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00
Thailand	UK Net Bilateral ODA	218	160	- 1 250	100	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.01	0.00	n/a	0.00	-
Vietnam[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	36 928	53 151	44 640	48 546	27 958
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	1.27	1.18	0.94	1.73	0.68
Total Far East Asia	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**106 122**	**114 006**	**147 670**	**171 132**	**114 235**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**3.64**	**2.54**	**3.12**	**6.11**	**2.78**
Asia: Central Asian Republics						
Kazakhstan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	960	908	90	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.03	0.02	0.00	-	-
Kyrgyzstan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 432	5 149	6 080	6 471	6 252
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.23	0.15
Tajikistan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	829	2 420	3 780	2 259	3 987
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.10
Turkmenistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	60	28	-	120	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
Uzbekistan[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	791	303	70	25	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
Total Central Asian Republics	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**6 074**	**8 808**	**10 020**	**8 875**	**10 239**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**0.21**	**0.20**	**0.21**	**0.32**	**0.25**
Asia Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 790	66 711	37 160	56 421	13 080
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.34	1.49	0.78	2.02	0.32
TOTAL ASIA	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**865 977**	**1 578 320**	**902 600**	**974 155**	**1 347 970**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**29.72**	**35.14**	**19.06**	**34.80**	**32.79**

- Nil

1. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown
2. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

P = provisional figures

Table A.5.5 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Country (Europe)

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008P £000
Europe						
Albania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 199	2 079	1 960	3 383	702
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.02
Armenia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 580	3 422	4 560	3 733	3 207
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.08
Azerbaijan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	87	22	-	175	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	-
Belarus	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	61	-	410	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.00	-	0.01	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 992	3 609	3 190	4 752	4 268
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.21	0.08	0.07	0.17	0.10
Croatia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 261	1 001	170	525	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	-
Georgia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 703	1 837	2 650	4 362	6 682
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.16	0.16
Macedonia (FYR of)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 632	1 529	340	964	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.03	-
Malta	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Moldova	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 652	1 628	1 860	3 398	2 937
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.07
Serbia & Montenegro[3] (including Kosovo)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	8 378	5 261	51 159	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]		0.35	0.18	1.14	-
Serbia (including Kosovo)[3]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	98 080	7 730	5 277
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	n/a	2.07	0.28	0.13
Montenegro[3]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	-	145	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	n/a	-	0.01	-
Slovenia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
States of ex Yugoslavia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	939	2 167	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.03	0.05	-	-	-
Turkey	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 2 019	- 589	- 770	705	-344
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.03	n/a
Ukraine	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	5 919	6 520	3 873	1 165
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.03
Europe regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 883	3 290	1 900	5 337	2 646
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.19	0.06
TOTAL EUROPE	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**25 168**	**77 134**	**120 460**	**31 221**	**16 651**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**0.86**	**1.72**	**2.54**	**1.12**	**0.41**

- Nil

1. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown
2. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

P = provisional figures

3. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia.

P = provisional figures

Table A.5.6 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country (Pacific)

		2004 £000	2005 £000	2006 £000	2007 £000	2008P £000
Pacific						
Cook Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	270	320	223
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Kiribati[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	50	35	19
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marshall Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	- 230	480	289
Guinea[2]	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	n/a	0.02	0.01
Samoa[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	111
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	0.00
Solomon Islands[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	90	135	86
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tokelau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu[2]	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	20	20	51
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wallis & Futuna	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	-
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-2 259	4 159	1 870	1 704	1 842
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	n/a	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.04
TOTAL PACIFIC	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**-2 259**	**4 159**	**1 870**	**1 704**	**1 842**
	% of Total Net Bilateral ODA[1]	**n/a**	**0.09**	**0.04**	**0.10**	**0.06**

- Nil

1. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown
2. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of $935 or less.

P = provisional figures

Table A.6 Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA by country[1,2,3,4,5]

Country	2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000
Afghanistan	36 668	33 071	31 166	43 897	34 460
Albania	6 167	10 359	6 872	6 552	6 402
Algeria	6 255	7 966	4 934	7 103	6 492
Angola	14 661	5 756	8 669	5 441	7 917
Anguilla				734	381
Antigua & Barbuda	504	45	212	-	52
Argentina	1 247	1 136	3 047	1 520	1 522
Armenia	1 266	3 638	4 047	6 964	8 571
Azerbaijan	1 197	2 981	2 937	9 003	2 981
Bangladesh	29 185	22 794	41 027	46 126	42 624
Barbados	150	1 443	51	232	1 214
Belarus	-	-	1 695	1 160	1 372
Belize	380	474	984	814	878
Benin	15 496	5 915	9 662	12 749	10 911
Bhutan	750	940	1 717	3 009	1 886
Bolivia	8 069	7 942	3 880	5 434	8 797
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10 279	11 335	7 054	8 480	9 173
Botswana	1 340	380	4 833	1 280	754
Brazil	1 392	499	3 161	2 808	506
Burkina Faso	20 764	6 963	21 138	20 628	16 761
Burundi	3 104	15 303	4 252	23 306	12 176
Cambodia	5 963	7 691	3 540	8 600	8 927
Cameroon	5 722	6 284	4 911	25 458	13 826
Cape Verde	1 584	1 478	3 349	3 881	1 703
Central African Rep.	7 395	1 533	2 360	13 025	6 062
Chad	14 107	4 762	14 653	6 528	11 779
Chile	2 938	1 552	1 164	229	4 947
China	2 772	16 527	5 507	15 870	7 390
Colombia	5 829	3 963	3 689	7 692	3 172
Comoros	346	651	2 942	824	890
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	30 766	29 199	41 584	33 518	35 226
Congo, Rep.	638	3 618	8 078	5 970	7 069
Cook Islands	210	-	45	-	96
Costa Rica	1 294	128	1 113	864	203
Cote d'Ivoire	5 363	5 580	4 945	13 710	11 327
Croatia	6 763	9 416	9 402	11 538	10 352
Cuba	493	344	741	252	822
Djibouti	471	1 710	1 162	1 667	3 012
Dominica	663	682	503	378	1 832
Dominican Republic	720	9 301	2 139	10 544	3 208
Ecuador	2 566	5 269	655	877	2 544
Egypt	11 996	19 266	10 493	12 045	14 376
El Salvador	587	165	4 745	851	297
Equatorial Guinea	137	492	534	1 240	892
Eritrea	6 091	4 370	7 361	3 238	7 382
Ethiopia	21 777	33 279	19 309	79 920	94 186
Fiji	355	3 380	533	1 233	925
Gabon	277	2 618	551	2 802	816
Gambia	209	1 583	4 890	2 681	1 799
Georgia	1 318	5 640	3 769	10 950	6 214
Ghana	10 054	20 856	20 940	28 545	25 130
Grenada	292	473	1 489	638	1 118
Guatemala	3 875	1 712	943	3 441	3 380
Guinea	3 772	2 162	2 263	6 164	11 877
Guinea-Bissau	838	1 811	1 889	3 135	6 219
Guyana	137	4 125	896	1 322	7 034
Haiti	5 066	7 139	19 790	7 860	14 378
Honduras	6 543	6 631	8 951	4 071	3 045
India	17 024	24 353	39 647	86 476	89 414
Indonesia	10 132	9 968	24 452	40 837	20 010
Iran	1 005	1 469	483	2 101	1 028
Iraq	11 378	10 952	6 241	14 022	9 180
Jamaica	633	6 277	669	2 009	5 890
Jordan	4 975	4 439	5 617	6 430	9 184
Kazakhstan	511	1 279	1 989	1 332	2 765
Kenya	11 601	27 179	13 033	24 032	34 433
Kiribati	10	1 003	9	108	212
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2 922	2 762	2 306	1 502	1 361
Kyrgyz Rep.	1 054	1 975	3 257	6 238	2 933

Country	2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000
Laos	2 723	2 237	4 062	2 718	4 289
Lebanon	5 163	3 431	2 894	13 491	9 371
Lesotho	3 313	1 292	3 948	5 334	6 303
Liberia	6 297	3 988	4 626	9 457	27 897
Libya	-	-	103	143	200
Macedonia, FYROM	4 688	7 365	3 884	5 384	4 889
Madagascar	18 560	23 155	26 117	25 071	14 812
Malawi	5 632	9 579	22 410	25 968	10 938
Malaysia	412	205	352	148	239
Maldives	40	451	2 292	595	539
Mali	16 841	19 349	23 171	9 812	14 873
Marshall Islands	85		208	44	174
Mauritania	7 926	6 819	3 746	11 348	4 100
Mauritius	3 902	108	1 743	2 987	8 031
Mayotte	-	10	-	321	1 979
Mexico	3 419	1 747	454	7 469	957
Micronesia, Federal States	1	-	370	-	204
Moldova	4 053	2 065	6 552	4 258	10 701
Mongolia	810	622	1 334	4 388	3 458
Montenegro				1 996	4 019
Montserrat	775	-	-	974	634
Morocco	15 950	18 402	13 779	15 314	19 838
Mozambique	22 089	16 704	28 230	27 046	28 499
Myanmar	1 435	3 376	3 625	3 140	7 195
Namibia	2 443	8 935	311	1 095	5 425
Nauru	-	-	139	-	74
Nepal	5 436	6 181	4 850	9 530	19 008
Nicaragua	6 294	6 681	2 624	15 377	3 341
Niger	16 701	6 740	23 527	17 522	7 119
Nigeria	9 799	41 879	27 644	42 563	34 534
Niue	-	23	218	-	3
Oman	37	19	39	40	43
Pakistan	14 787	15 091	58 671	22 675	58 547
Palau	-	-	154	-	87
Palestinian Adm. Areas	42 281	26 650	28 354	39 317	61 499
Panama	1 647	197	383	722	776
Papua New Guinea	216	1 685	5 325	1 417	8 645
Paraguay	187	1 694	452	2 343	600
Peru	3 570	2 341	1 358	4 991	4 107
Philippines	2 027	2 385	5 137	4 395	3 434
Rwanda	13 507	7 334	10 753	16 345	10 524
Samoa	675	553	1 817	564	648
Sao Tome & Principe	94	1 354	280	675	768
Senegal	4 546	15 689	16 817	16 628	9 731
Serbia	41 340	45 806	34 744	32 210	26 685
Seychelles	144	196	208	490	17
Sierra Leone	16 806	5 102	11 895	3 002	8 456
Solomon Islands	141	721	168	455	1 467
Somalia	12 335	3 019	2 298	11 220	9 229
South Africa	14 652	16 546	14 877	11 468	19 736
Sri Lanka	9 725	9 532	12 398	10 957	6 413
St. Helena	16			1 380	213
St. Kitts-Nevis	334	56	-	252	1 260
St. Lucia	941	1 001	2 739	514	993
St.Vincent & Grenadines	1 329	784	418	351	1 498
Sudan	4 636	15 714	40 487	38 484	25 304
Suriname	3 756	506	538	569	1 017
Swaziland	2 863	622	2 972	2 082	2 510
Syria	676	6 672	2 385	2 321	4 568
Tajikistan	3 974	4 742	6 370	7 699	5 844
Tanzania	35 176	21 978	35 231	58 495	42 354
Thailand	3 631	1 966	1 797	7 644	2 376
Timor-Leste	3 339	2 172	2 180	2 265	3 335
Togo	1 764	775	1 133	1 304	8 335
Tonga	608	-	42	45	330
Trinidad & Tobago	456	1 000	2 547	2 497	868
Tunisia	5 602	3 021	11 067	6 490	10 501
Turkey	16 539	29 283	26 407	42 392	46 747
Turkmenistan	168	411	727	570	868
Turks & Caicos Islands	2	-	-	942	386
Tuvalu	416	142	45		67
Uganda	9 883	18 263	26 614	29 617	38 577

Country	2003/04 £000	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000
Ukraine			14 873	15 047	18 086
Uruguay	993	439	1 181	613	2 185
Uzbekistan	587	2 324	1 599	3 216	2 006
Vanuatu	1 145	256	84	206	497
Venezuela	178	459	512	415	1 138
Viet Nam	16 805	26 049	37 792	34 812	42 453
Wallis & Futuna	-	76	-	-	1 574
Yemen	2 502	5 323	5 725	7 981	6 673
Yugoslavia, Sts Ex-Yugo.	-	114	174	209	729
Zambia	23 923	13 519	16 022	24 566	10 806
Zimbabwe	2 010	4 062	5 463	7 329	7 894
North Africa Regional	5 048	7 490	6 990	8 511	2 238
South of Sahara Regional	27 715	15 158	28 450	29 515	38 790
Africa Regional	10 905	11 575	5 057	96 622	58 766
North and Central America Regional	9 765	1 698	3 183	2 168	7 637
West Indies Regional	65	-	317	7 251	-
South America Regional	-	854	7 142	1 784	6 417
America Regional	8 526	12 134	6 296	11 418	20 149
Middle East Regional	6 207	7 635	12 298	8 511	2 445
Central Asia Regional	-	-	1 048	5 560	1 931
South and Central Asia Regional	6 014	3 372	4 879	1 436	733
South Asia Regional	-	-	85	107	18
Far East Regional	654	1 986	1 680	620	62
Asia Regional	6 668	6 280	13 875	8 948	7 874
Europe Regional	21 900	19 088	14 997	21 411	27 573
Oceania Regional	2 845	446	1 461	2 712	3 990
Unspecified Country	222 173	254 782	239 369	248 821	308 565
Low Income Countries	533 574	552 120	746 159	870 512	884 096
Low Income Countries (Per Cent)	60.8%	57.2%	65.0%	59.3%	60.4%

1 UK funding to multilateral organisations cannot be directly attributed to any country; the estimates above are imputed shares based on each multilaterals distribution of Official Development Assistance and the UK's total core funding for each organisation.

2 ODA is defined as flows administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective, that are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Aid to countries on the DAC list of ODA Recipients is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

3 The list of organisations used to produce this table is not exhaustive; only multilaterals who provide the DAC with detailed information about their distribution of funds and to whom the UK provided funds to were analysed in the production of this table.

4 Negatives represent accounting adjustments, not a net flow to the UK. Zero figures are indicated with a dash.

5 Countries are defined as low income based on their Gross National Income (GNI) per head. In the table above countries are defined as low income if they have a GNI per capita of less than US$935 in 2007.

Annex B

PSA 29 Performance Report

Reporting on performance against objectives

B.1 During 2008-09 DFID was responsible for delivering against targets on PSA 29 and seven DSOs from the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR07) 2008-11.

B.2 Standard terminology, in line with HM Treasury guidance to Government departments, has been adopted for assessing the interim performance of the PSA and DSOs.

Interim assessment terminology for PSA and DSO reporting:

Green	**Strong progress** Where more than 50% of indicators had improved
Amber	**Some progress** Where 50% or less indicators had improved
Red	**No progress** Where no indicators had improved
Grey	**Not yet assessed** Where 50% of more of the indicators are yet to have even first time data produced on progress

Progress against PSA 29 and the DSOs for 2008-09 can be summarised as follows:

SR07 performance measures	Performance
PSA 29: Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the MDGs Three of eight indicators show improvement; four little of no improvement and it is too early to tell for one indicator	Some progress
DSO 1: Promote good governance, economic growth, trade and access to basic services One indictor shows improvement, two have little or no improvement and it is too early to tell two indicators.	Some progress
DSO 2: Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and ensure environmental sustainability Two indicators show improvement.	Strong progress

SR07 performance measures	Performance
DSO 3: Respond effectively to conflict and humanitarian crises and support peace in order to reduce poverty The five indicators show improvement.	Strong progress
DSO 4: Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid) The three indicators report improvement.	Strong progress
DSO 5: Make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective There has been improvement in three of the six indicators, little or no improvement in three.	Some progress
DSO 6: Deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance The three indicators show improvement.	Strong progress
DSO 7: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation Five of the eight indicators show improvement; two indicators show little or no improvement; it is too early to tell for one indicator.	Strong progress

B.3 In order to allow progress to be measured, PSA 29 and each DSO is underpinned by a number indicators and specific success criteria. PSA 29 is based on the eight MDGs, shown in **Annex D** and, in particular, it uses eight indicators – one indicator for each MDG – from the internationally agreed measures to track progress in DFID's 22 priority countries. The DSOs also have a number of underpinning indicators for monitoring purposes, shown in **Annex C**.

B.4 The underlying PSA and DSOs indicators use the following terms to describe progress:

- **Improvement** – where an improvement has been recorded against the baseline and there is a strong likelihood of meeting the success criteria;
- **Little or no improvement** – where no or little change has been recorded against the baseline or progress is insufficient to meet the success criteria;
- **Too early to tell** – yet to have even first time data.

B.5 **Annex H** gives details of progress against outstanding targets from the legacy PSAs of 2005–08 and 2003–06, which continue to be monitored until we can obtain final outturn data and make a final assessment.

B.6 A technical annex is available at http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/performance.asp which provides further information on the data sources underpinning the PSA and DSO indicators.

A

PSA 29:

Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Progress

Some progress

Three of the eight indicators show improvement, there is no or little improvement in four indicators and one is not yet assessed

The difficult global economic conditions continue to pose serious threat to the overall delivery of PSA 29. The economic crisis may result in some 90 million more people living in extreme poverty in each year after 2010 than previously anticipated. The proportion of people living in extreme poverty in the 14 African countries covered by DFID's public service agreement (PSA) (for which we have data[2]) has declined from 61% to 51% since 1990, although absolute numbers continue to rise. As a result of the global economic downturn, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is expected to be only 1.7% in 2009, compared to an average of 6.9% in 2007. Whilst in Developing Asia, growth rates are expected to more than halve from 10.6% in 2007 to 4.8%. Nationally, the impact of this downturn on our PSA countries will be highly country-specific – depending on their resilence, exposure to trading and financial markets, including flows of remittances, credit and capital.

We have been working on four key areas to leverage support to help poor countries through the economic downturn. First, we have lobbied on the international front to ensure that ambitions for aid flows (both grants and concessional funds) are not curtailed as donors' budgets are squeezed. Second, we are helping countries adjust to the new changing environment, ensuring that good safety nets are in place. Third, we are working with the international financial system to ensure that it takes account of the needs of developing countries. Fourth, we continue to support the agenda that keeps markets for imports and exports open in advanced and developing countries.

Progress on the other MDG indicators remains mixed. Good progress is being made on primary education enrolment and gender parity in primary schooling leading us to predict that may of our PSA countries will be on track to meet these MDG targets. Progress against targets in child mortality, prevalence of HIV/AIDS and access to improved water sources is more mixed. Some progress has been made on the target for child mortality where the current assessment shows that nine countries are on-track to meet the MDG target (to reduce the under-5 mortality rate by two-thirds) compared with four at baseline.

Several countries report reducing or stable HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in adults but overall rates remain high in sub-Saharan Africa, and the share of people using drinking water from improved sources continues to rise in some of our PSA countries, while in others the trend is the other way around. The target for maternal mortality is the most challenging, and is off-track. DFID is giving increased priority to improving gender and maternal health outcomes.

The target to increase low income countries access to developed countries markets, as measured by the proportion of low income countries exports admitted into developed countries duty free, has seen small improvement with an average of 66.5% of goods being admitted duty free over the three period to 2007 compared with 66.3% at baseline.

SR07 PSA 29: Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals	
Summary rating	**Some progress**
Indicator	**1. Proportion of population below $1 a day**
Progress	**Too early to tell**
Success measure: Progress accelerated in the majority of off-track countries. Baseline data for income poverty has been established and this shows that 6 countries are on-track to achieve the MDG target; 7 countries are off-track and snapshot poverty data is available for a further 4 countries.	
Indicator	**2. Net enrolment in primary education**
Progress	**Improvement**
Success Measure: 12 countries judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries. At baseline 12 countries were on track The current assessment shows that 14 countries are on-track to achieve the MDG target. Progress in Ghana, Zimbabwe and Vietnam has accelerated, while in Cambodia it has slowed – on balance this suggests that the indicator shows improvement.	
Indicator	**3. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education**
Progress	**Improvement**
Success Measure: 17 countries judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 2 of the remaining countries. The 17 countries that were on track at baseline to meet the MDG target remain on-track. Progress has accelerated in Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. In Cambodia progress has slowed, but it remains on-track to meet the MDG target.	
Indicator	**4. Under 5 mortality ratio**
Progress	**Improvement**
Success Measure: 4 countries judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 8 of the remaining countries. There has been some improvement in this indicator. The four countries that were on-track to meet the MDG at baseline remain on track with the current assessment, and three additional countries are now on track. Progress has accelerated in Mozambique, Rwanda and Zambia.	
Indicator	**5. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births**
Progress	**Little or no improvement**
Success Measure: The country judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 10 of the remaining countries Our current assessment shows that most countries are not on track to meet this MDG target. Countries in South Asia have lower maternal mortality rates and are closer to meeting MDG targets than Sub- Saharan Africa. In Sub-Saharan Africa recent improvements have been recorded in maternal mortality in Ghana and Ethiopia.	
Indicator	**6. HIV prevalence rate, 15-49 years old, in national based surveys**
Progress	**Little or no improvement**
Success Measure: At least 14 of 22 countries report reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates among 15-49 years old. Several countries report success in reducing HIV/AIDS prevalance rates in adults. Based on recent trends, an improvement was seen in Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Rwanda. However, the prevalence rate remained high in most of these countries. Progress in reducing prevalence rates has reversed recently in Kenya and Mozambique. Prevalence rates in South Asia countries have levelled off but remain low. There has been little improvement in this indicator, and much remains to be done if the target is to be met.	

Indicator	**7. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (urban and rural)**
Progress	**Little or no improvement**

Success Measure: 7 countries judged to be on track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 7 of the remaining countries.

There has been improvement in some of our PSA countries, while in others progress is proving harder to attain.

On current trends, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda, Cambodia, India, Nepal and Vietnam remain on track to meet the MDG target, which is to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Progress in Ethiopia has accelerated, however, current trends have worsened in Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Yemen and this suggests that the target will not be met.

Indicator	**8. The value (in nominal terms), and proportion admitted free of duties, of developed countries imports (excluding arms and oil) from low income countries.**
Progress	**Little or no improvement**

Success Measure: A positive change in nominal terms and as a % of duty free imports into developed countries from low income countries.

Baseline – 66.3% (3 year rolling average 2004-2006) or $77.3bn per annum on average (2004-2006)

The 3 year rolling average to 2007 of the percentage of duty free imports into developed countries from low income countries was 66.5% – a very marginal improvement on the baseline. Between 2005 and 2007, this represented an average of $90 billion per annum of trade in nominal terms.

Annex C

DSO Performance Report

A

DSO 1:
Promote good governance, economic growth, trade and access to basic services

Progress

Some progress

One indicator has shown improvement; two little or no improvement and it is too early to judge two indicators

Marginal improvement was recorded in state capability in Africa but there was no overall improvement in Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (CPIA) scores on public sector management and institutions in South Asia. Voice and accountability scores have shown improvements for most PSA countries in Africa but in South Asia the picture is more mixed. In 2008-09 DFID's work supporting elections and government accountability has helped to usher in a new era of multiparty democracy in Asia by supporting elections and a transfer of power back to the people in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. In Africa, our support to the government of Rwanda has led to improvements in revenue collection and public financial management – the Rwanda Revenue Authority has increased its revenue from £60 million in 1998 to £423 million in 2008.

The global economic crisis has made the target of achieving sustainable growth in Sub-Saharan Africa and Developing Asia harder, with a slowdown in world trade, falling remittances and reduced levels of capital inflows. Per capita growth rates in Sub-Saharan Africa and Developing Asia were 2.8% and 6.8% respectively in 2008, falling short of the DSO target. DFID has stepped up its support for growth with the opening of the International Growth Centre, to which we have committed £37 million in the next three years to bring world class policy advice to support country-led growth strategies. .

Low Income Countries (LICs) and to a lesser extent Less Developed Countries (LDCs) increased their total share of world trade from 2000 to 2006. The latest data for 2007 are not yet available. Led by the Joint DFID-BIS Trade Policy Unit, the UK is developing several strands of work to increase participation by developing countries in global trade, including efforts to make further progress on Economic Partnership Agreements for developing countries and the General System of Preferences (GSP) rules of origin so that they are simpler, more transparent and development friendly..

Delivery on White Paper 3 commitments on improved public service outcomes in basic services has seen some progress over the reporting period. PSA countries are on course to halve the number of off-track MDGs on universal primary school completion. Health MDGs remain off-track, especially the goal on maternal mortality. There is progress on the water target but it will not be achieved in Africa by 2015. In 2008-09 DFID actively supported the Global Campaign for Education to accelerate action on education. This culminated in the launch new Education Partnership "Class of 2015" at September 2008 UN High level Event on the MDGs and more than $4.5 billion of pledges and commitments for education being made at the Education Partnership Event. The UK is committed to spend £6 billion on health systems and services over seven years to 2015, in addition to the £1 billion commitment to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. DFID launched a Water and Sanitation Policy in October 2008[1]. The policy outlines the steps we will take to tackle the water and sanitation challenges that condemn people in the developing world to poverty.

Gender-related Development Index (GDI) data used to measure progress on increased access for women and girls to economic opportunities, public services and decision making is yet to be published. Over the past year, DFID has continued to drive the process of strengthened gender mainstreaming throughout the organization and put a greater focus on making a difference in lives of poor people, especially women and girls.

1 Water An increasingly precious resource, Sanitation: A matter of dignity
http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/files/water-sanitation-policy-08.asp

Performance assessment

SR07 DSO 1: Promote good governance, economic growth, trade and access to basic services	
Summary rating	**Some progress**
Indicator	**1.1 Governance (improved state capability, accountability and responsiveness)**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: Improvement in the average public sector management and institutions (CPIA Cluster) score. Modest improvements were registered. For PSA countries in sub-Saharan Africa, CPIA scores showed a slight improvement from 3.06 in 2005 to 3.07 in 2008. The South Asia PSA country scores remained unchanged except in Afghanistan where they fell by 0.3. Scores for Vietnam and Yemen were unchanged but Cambodia scores improved from 2.6 to 2.7.	
Success Measure**: **Improvement in the voice and accountability score Small improvements were registered in the sub-Saharan African PSA countries, with scores improving from -0.76 in 2005 to -0.63 in 2007. In South Asia PSA countries, performance showed a negligible improvement from -0.7 in 2006 to -0.67 in 2007, whilst in East Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam and Yemen) average scores improved from -1.22 in 2005 to -1.1 in 2007.	
Indicator	**1.2 Improved support for economic growth**
Current position	**Little or no improvement**
Success Measure: Per capita GDP growth rates in Africa of 4 % in 2010 and per capita GDP growth rates in Developing Asia of 7 % in 2010. Per Capita Growth rates in Africa and Developing Asia have been revised downwards for 2008 to 2.8% and 6.7%, respectively, meaning that the targets were not met in 2008. These downward changes in growth rates were due to the global economic crisis and will not recover in 2009. .	
Indicator	**1.3 Increased participation in global trade by developing countries**
Current position	**Too early to tell**
Success Measure: Increase the value of all imports and exports of goods (excluding arms and oil) from least developed countries (LDC) and low income countries (LIC) as a proportion of world trade to 0.684% (LDC) and 14.17% (LIC) by 2010. Comparable data for 2007 is not yet available. However, LICs[1] and to a lesser extent LDCs significantly increased their total share of world imports of goods excluding fuel between 2000 and 2006. LIC's share rose by over half from just over 7% to almost 12%. Figures for only the Office for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) suggests there was little change in LDCs or LICs share of the OECDs imports in 2007.	

Indicator	**1.4 Delivery of the White Paper commitments on public services (improved outcomes for education, health, HIV and AIDS, water and sanitation and social protection)**
Current position	**Little or no improvement**

Success Measure: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to reach Universal Primary education completion

No new quantitative data are available since the Autumn Performance progress report.

Nine PSA countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Vietnam and Yemen) are currently off-track to attain universal completion in primary schooling (UPC) by 2021, from a baseline of 10 countries.

Success Measure: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to meet the MDG target on Births Attended by a skilled health professional, and:
increase in percentage of most-at-risk populations reached with HIV prevention programmes

No new quantitative data are available since the Autumn Performance progress report

Six PSA countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia) were off-track at baseline and remain off-track to meet the MDG target on births attended by skilled health professionals. The AIDS strategy Monitoring and Evaluation document was published December 2008. .

Success measure: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to meet the MDG target on access to an improved water source, and by 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to meet the MDG target on access to improved sanitation

The MDG target to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water is currently off track in 11 PSA countries (Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Yemen), from a baseline of 13 countries. The biggest challenges are faced by DRC and Nigeria. In Asian PSA countries, only Bangladesh is off-track primarily as a result of the problems with groundwater arsenic. Pakistan and Vietnam are currently on-track to meet the MDG target.

The MDG target to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation is off-track in 18 PSA countries. Only in Pakistan and Vietnam is the target on track, while in Sudan and Afghanistan there is insufficient data. Sanitation been made one of our three key policy priorities and we are supporting 30 million extra people to gain access to sanitation in South Asia by 2011.

Indicator	**1.5 Increased access by women and girls to economic opportunities, public services and decision making**
Current position	**Too early to tell**

Success Measure: 75% of PSA countries show an improvement in their Gender-related Development Index (GDI) by 2011

The data used to measure progress against this indicator is collected annually with the baseline set from the 2007/08 UN human development report (HDR). The 2008/09 GDI dataset is yet to be published.

G

DSO 2:

Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and ensure environmental sustainability

Progress

Strong progress

The two indicators show improvement

Progress has been made in supporting developing countries to better understand the implications of climate change, integrate climate change into their development plans, and in increasing multilateral finance for mitigation and adaptation. Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania and Mozambique have started to develop climate resilient development plans, assisted by DFID and others. Mozambique and Zambia have been selected as Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) countries - a programme aimed at building climate change resilience across their economies and societies – and they will receive assistance to prepare and implement policies and plans. Most countries are at early stages, but Bangladesh has developed a climate change strategy for climate resilient and low carbon development, which DFID is supporting with £75 million.

The UK contributed the first £100 million of £800 million over three years to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), half of which came from DFID. This World Bank managed fund is designed to help countries tackle climate change and poverty. The governing committees of the fund met for the first time in October 2008 and an early sign of success was shown by equal representation of donors and recipients, illustrating a more equitable way to manage climate finance in the future.

DFID is supporting developing countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national policies and programmes. DFID is supporting the United Nations Environment Programme (£4 million over the next 3 years), which jointly runs the Poverty and Environment initiative (PEI) with UNDP, and is promoting 'environment for development' across the UN system. The PEI is helping countries develop their capacity to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning and is being piloted in: Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Vietnam and Bhutan.

DFID is scaling up its capacity to support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures with 11 new post being created in country offices. Looking ahead, we are working with Department for Energy and Climate Change to achieve a fair and credible deal for developing countries in Copenhagen towards the end of 2009.

Performance assessment

SR07 DSO 2: Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and ensure environmental sustainability	
Summary rating	**Strong progress**
Indicator	**2.1 Policies and programmatic approaches developed for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries, along with coherent international support for both**
Current position	**Improvement**

Success Measure: Countries have integrated climate change into their plans and budgets. At least five countries are implementing programmes for low carbon development, and at least five countries are implementing strategies for climate resilient development, including with support through the Climate Investment Funds.

Four countries - Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania and Mozambique - have started to develop climate resilient development plans, assisted by DFID and others. Two countries - Mozambique and Zambia - have been selected as Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) countries, and will receive assistance to prepare and implement policies and plans

Bangladesh has developed a climate change strategy covering both climate resilient and low carbon development, supported by DFID. We also currently have low carbon development programmes in India, China, Brazil, Nepal, and Indonesia. This could expand when the countries for the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) are selected.

DFID's Southern Africa Regional Climate Change Adaptation Programme will help countries to assess climate change risks and identify ways to increase resilience.

The DFID-funded Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev) programme has been designed and will help countries obtain information on climate change impacts, and apply it to policies and plans.

Success Measure: An increase in multilateral financing and leveraging of funds from the private sector for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Each of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) is implementing its version of the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF). Notable progress is being made in the World Bank with the approval in October 2008 of the Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Development (SFCCD) and the development of low carbon growth strategies (LCGS) in the 5 big emission countries (all MICs). We continue to press for these LCGS to be extended to LICs.

Within the context of the CEIF, the MDBs agreed a $117.7 billion clean energy investment target in July 2008 at the G8 Hokkaido Summit and each of the MDBs has set out their targets for investments up to 2010. In 2008, the EBRD reported that it had exceeded its total project investment value by 9 billion euros, the Asian Development Bank reported its Energy Efficiency investments had almost doubled by the end 2008, and the World Bank Group is revisiting its targets for investments in the light of President Zoellick's commitment to spend an extra $100 billion over the next three years.

DFID secured approval for the World Bank-managed Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) in October 2008. Donors provided $6 billion of new commitments to support mitigation and adaptation action under the new Clean Technology Fund and Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience of the CIFs. The CIFs are expected to leverage in an additional $24 billion of private sector investment.

Indicator	**2.2 Environmental sustainability integrated into programmes.**
Current position	**Improvement**

Success Measure: Strengthened support to developing countries to achieve MDG 7 (environmental sustainability), including impacts of climate change reflected in country programmes.

With £4m over 3 years funding from DFID, UNEP's Environment Fund and the joint UNEP/UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) are integrating good environmental management practice into national planning processes.

The PEI is helping countries develop their capacity to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning and is being piloted in: Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Vietnam and Bhutan.

A review of progress will be conducted in 2009 of the pilots and a decision taken on its potential roll out to additional countries and regions.

G

DSO 3:
Respond effectively to conflict and humanitarian crises and support peace in order to reduce poverty

Progress

Strong progress

The five indicators show improvement

In 2008-09 DFID responded to a wide range of humanitarian needs, including sudden onset crises such as the cyclone in Burma, the earthquake in China, the conflict in Georgia and hurricanes in Haiti. Our post-response monitoring and evaluations have found that the responses were timely, appropriate and effective. DFID also provided substantial humanitarian relief for the longer lasting humanitarian crises in Africa, Sri Lanka and the Middle East. In 2008, the UK provided almost £145 million to pooled funds in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (£36 million), Sudan (£35 million), the Central African Republic (£2 million) and Sri Lanka (£7.5 million), making us the largest contributor to pooled funds for humanitarian needs. In 2008-09 there was a small increase in Global Humanitarian Spending (GHS) through pooled mechanisms, which now represents 8.5%through pool funds compared with 8% the year before. Of total GHS, 3.9% went to the Central Emergency Response Fund and 4.6% to eight country level pooled funds.

DFID provided nearly £27 million to respond to the crisis in Gaza, providing support to the UN Relief and Works Agency to provide food, shelter and fuel, and to support the vital work of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In 2008-09, we worked with the FCO to push for a more effective international response to conflict. Part of our efforts helped establish a donor taskforce to agree how donors can provide faster and better support for countries as they emerge from conflict and contribute to negotiations on how to ensure that the Peacebuilding Fund becomes more rapid and effective.

We work in partnership across HMG to deliver results. The Stabilisation Unit (SU) is a joint DFID-FCO-MOD unit. Working with country teams, it provides specialist, targeted assistance in countries emerging from conflict where the UK is helping to achieve a stable environment for long-term development to occur. The SU is working in Afghanistan to help the government restore security and provide justice and basic services to Helmand Province. It is also working in Iraq, helping the Iraqi government build capacity to deliver effective public services.

To mitigate against the impacts of the global economic downturn and the need for a more efficient response across a wide range of agencies, the UK has backed the UN Office for Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the establishment of a Funding and Coordination Section which aims to provide a more effective and coordinated response to humanitarian emergency situations.

Performance assessment

SR07 DSO 3: Respond effectively to conflict and humanitarian crises and support peace in order to reduce poverty	
Summary rating:	**Strong progress**
Indicator	**3.1 Improved capacity of the international system to prevent conflict, respond early to crises, and build peace**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: Increase in UNDP programmes to strengthen national and local capacities to prevent and recover from conflict. UNDP supported initiatives to strengthen national capacities for conflict prevention in 10 countries (including DRC, Nepal, Yemen) and worked with the UN Department for Political Affairs on conflict management in a further 19 countries (including Bangladesh, Ghana, Sierra Leone). Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) is now included in DFID/ Denmark UNDP Institutional Strategy (IS), which will be monitored for selected countries. .	
Success Measure: More effective international support for conflict-affected countries during the immediate post-conflict early recovery phase. Agreement was achieved on key gaps in the UN's procedures. In preparation for UN Secretary General's Report, the UN Peace Build Support Office is setting out mechanisms to address these. There is growing member state acceptance of the agenda. A new World Bank-UN Partnership framework was signed. However, leadership within the UN system remains weak and a substantive high-level discussion on roles, responsibility and accountability is still required.	
Success Measure: Continental Early Warning System triggering Africa Union Peace & Security Council to task the Panel of the Wise or Africa Standby Force at least once (exercise or reality) by 2011. The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) modalities have been approved and rolled out to link Africa Union (AU) HQ with each regional early warning mechanism. The first reports have been produced. The target this year of at least one AU mediation implemented and Eastern Brigade EASBRIG command level exercise realised was achieved.	
Indicator	**3.2 Effective implementation of DFID Security and Development Policy in priority countries.**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: New Country Plans in 10 priority countries include analysis of security and development challenges. The Countering Violent Extremism Team and Security and Justice teams have provided support for the Country Assistance Planning process in 6 of 10 Security and Development priority countries during the course of 08/09. The Drivers of Radicalisation (DoR) studies were pioneered this year in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Somalia during the course of this year. DFID's approach to identifying the underlying causes of violent extremism has been influential across HMG, eg DFID DoR studies have been quoted in Joint Intelligence Committee papers. We expect to complete a further 3 studies during 09/10.	
Success Measure: 25% increase in DFID expenditure on programmes that improve security and access to justice for the poor in priority countries. DFID spend on security and access to justice has increased from £35m in 2007/08 to £38m in 2008/09. This represents a 10% increase. DFID is on track to achieve 25% increase in DFID spend by 2011.	
Indicator	**3.3 Effective DFID response to all quick onset humanitarian crises.**
Current position	**Improvement**

Success Measure: Effective DfID response to all quick onset humanitarian crises.

Crises throughout the year culminating in the Burma Cyclone Nargis and China earthquake contexts showed full readiness to mount responses.

We continue to learn from responses: we have conducted an evaluation of the Burma response, and carried out other reviews such as of Georgia, Haiti, and Gaza.

Success Measure: Funding for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) after quick-onset humanitarian crises.

In 2008/09 DFID has deployed assessment teams to Burma (Cyclone Nargis), an active hurricane season in the Caribbean (Haiti, Turks and Caicos) and the crises in Georgia and Gaza. The Sichuan Earthquake also prompted support from DFID China.

In China, whilst support has been on a smaller scale, DFID China is leading on a post-earthquake technical assistance facility which will build in strong elements of disaster risk management. The DFID DRR team has provided virtual support.

Whilst no long term programming was planned in other emergencies, DRR advisers have been supporting field teams in identifying opportunities to encourage DRR approaches with partners. DRR now features as a standard indicator to guide the activities of assessment teams. Where practicable, initial funds are allocated within six months.

Indicator	**3.4 Improved international system for humanitarian assistance**
Current position	**Improvement**

Success Measure: Increase the percentage of global humanitarian financing committed through pooled funding mechanisms to 12% by 2010/11.

For the year 2008-09 we have seen a small increase in Global Humanitarian Spend through pooled mechanisms which now represents 8.5% (compared with 8% in 2007-08). 3.9% of this funding went through the Central Emergency Response Funding (CERF) and 4.6% through 8 country level pooled funds, compared with 4% for both of these funding channels in 2007-08.

Success Measure: Number of Humanitarian Coordinators (HC) in post increases year on year.

From a baseline of 26 HCs in post in November 2007, the number has increased to 27 at of end 2008. However, two posts are filled ad-interim. In addition, three Deputy HCs were designated in regions where significant humanitarian operations are taking place: Northern Sudan (Darfur), Southern Sudan, and Eastern Chad.

Key further steps are to improve accountability of HC management; monitor the quality of candidate HCs in the HC pool; put pressure on UNDG/DOCO to fill key field leadership vacancies; and generate support and incentives for Recovery Coordinator strengthening.

Success Measure: Effective Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and strategies in place in at least 10 DFID priority countries

Steady progress made in Vietnam, Nepal and Ethiopia. Varying baseline levels and political and institutional contexts mean that progress looks different in each country.

Indicator	**3.5 Enhanced HMG coherence for assessment, planning and implementation of conflict prevention and stabilisation**
Current position	**Improvement**

Success Measure: Further strengthen the use of joint analysis and jointly developed and agreed strategies, planning and programming across key Whitehall departments.

All conflict pools / Stabilisation Aid fund strategies are agreed tri-departmentally at all levels and have been approved by Ministers. Detailed programme plans are approved annually by the tri-departmental Steering team (Directors).

Future actions include tighter management and oversight of funding, particularly on improving Value for Money and predictability of expenditure on peacekeeping; agreement of streamlined and robust management arrangements for the new combined conflict funds.

G

DSO 4:
Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid)

Progress

Strong progress

The three indicators show improvement

Improvements were recorded in high quality research and evidence based policies for achieving the MDGs, with nearly five times the number of visits to DFID's research portal compared with the baseline, and good progress being made to strengthen our research capability in six priority themes (growth, agriculture, climate change, health, governance in challenging environments, and future challenges and opportunities). In April 2008 the Secretary of State launched a new Research Strategy, which included a commitment to finance research to £1 billion over the 5 years of the strategy. In 2008/09, DFID spent £48 million in health research and committed £37 million to the International Growth Centre over the next three years.

The latest Commitment for Development Index figure (which ranks 22 developed nations in terms of aid, trade, investment, migration environment, security and technology) showed an improvement in the UK's position. The UK was ranked 6th in 2008 with a score 5.6 compared with ranking of 9th (score 5.5) the year before. The UK has played an important role in 2008-09 in a number of initiatives to reinvigorate momentum towards the MDGs. We supported an Agenda for Action on the MDGs, endorsed by EU heads of state in their June 2008 Council meeting, which included specific milestones on health, education, water and sanitation, and a commitment to honour the pledges made at Gleneagles in 2005. We lobbied for wider global commitments on aid at theG8 Leaders Summit in Japan in 2008, where leaders agreed to ratchet up efforts on the MDGs, including pledges totalling $60 billion over 5 years to fight against killer diseases, to provide 100 million bed nets by 2010 and train and recruit 1.5 million health workers in Africa, and to provide a further $1 billion to plug the funding gap in developing countries' education plans. We helped prepare the MDG Call to Action campaign and participated in the UN High Level event in September 2008 – a week long event that saw a range of stakeholders come together and concluded with US $17.5 billion of pledges being made, including US $4.5 billion for education and US $3 billion for malaria. We also worked across Whitehall to ensure that the needs of developing countries were considered as part of the G20 heads' global response to the economic crisis at the London G20 Summit.

DFID work with global partners on global development increasingly involves emerging economies. In 2008-09, we established seven initiatives with the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) putting us ahead of our annual target.

Performance assessment

SR07 DSO 4: Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid)	
Summary rating	Strong progress
Indicator	**4.1 High quality research and evidence based policies for achieving MDGs.**
Progress	Improvement
Success Measure: ***Increased number of users of CRD Research from R4D (DFID's Research Portal) – (a) A threefold increase in number of hits from 2008; (b) double the number of registrations for e-mail alerts and RSS feeds from 2008.*** The number of visits to R4D has increased by 472% since 2006. There was an average 35,911 monthly users of R4D in 08/09 compared to 7,500 per month in 2006 which already exceeds the 2011 target. The number of people registered to receive e-mail alerts and RSS feeds increased to 2,799 at the end of 2008 compared to just 25 in 2006.	
Success Measure: Research of high quality in 6 priorities themes (Growth, Agriculture, Climate Change, Health, Governance in challenging environments, and future challenges and opportunities) are reflected in policy. A new research strategy focused on the 6 priority themes was published in April 2008, and an implementation timetable published in June. In July new research arrangements were approved which double the research budget over the next 3 years. DFID is on track to spend the full budget for research for this Financial Year (£134m) and has firm plans to spend the increasing budget (£181m 2009/10 and £220m 2010/11) in future years.	
Success Measure: DFID's policy making processes strengthened to maximise DFID policy's relevance, evidence base and impact on the poor. The Policy and Research Division was restructured in December 2008 to co-locate research and policy staff designed to improve the links between research and policy work. It will be headed up by a new Head of Research and include Senior Research Fellows who are joining DFID on a part-time basis. We are commissioning a best practice guide to policy making, which will provide a framework to help staff understand and follow best practice in developing policy We are also revising the scope of the Development Committee (a high level cross-DFID Committee with the mandate to help coordinate, prioritise and quality assure.	
Indicator[1]	**4.2 Cross Whitehall agreement and support for coherent, pro-development policy.**
Progress	Improvement
Success Measure: An increase in the Commitment to Development Index (CDI). The UK ranked 6th out of 22 developed nations in 2008 with an average score of 5.6, compared with a ranking of 9th in 2007. The next CDI scores for 2009 will be available in winter 2009. The CDI ranks 22 developed nations in terms of on how much they help poor countries build prosperity, good government, and security through the following policy areas; aid, trade, investment, migration, environment, security and technology.	
Indicator[1]	**4.3 Greater positive participation by BRICS in multilateral and other development forums and programmes.**
Progress	Improvement
Success Measure: At least 5 new joint initiatives established each year with Brazil, Russia, India, China or South Africa. Seven joint initiatives have been implemented during the year which put DFID on track to meet this target (See volume 1of this Annual Report for examples).	

A

DSO 5:
Make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective

Progress

Some progress

There has been improvement in three of the six indicators, little or no improvement in three

Global progress towards Paris Declaration targets has been slow but DFID and the World Bank have made good progress and the EC has made reasonable headway. In September 2008 at the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF3), DFID played a leading negotiating role in securing the Accra Agenda for Action which committed donors and partner countries to accelerating progress to the Declaration targets. DFID also launched the International Aid Transparency Initiative at the HLF3 which aims to deliver a step change in worldwide availability of and access to information on aid flows. The initiative will lead to greater transparency making it easier for partner countries and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to track progress.

Provisional global ODA volumes in 2008 increased to $ US 101 billion in 2004 prices, some $ US 20 billion above levels in 2005, but still US $30 billion short of the target of $ US 130 billion by 2010. Despite the increase in 2008, difficult global economic conditions will make continued progress difficult to achieve.

It is too early to say whether the EC has increased the amount of budget support it provides to partner countries from the European Development Fund to 40 per cent as set out in the target for increasing the effectiveness of EC aid. We expect to receive an update on this by October 2009. The EC has taken steps to improve the long-term predictability of its aid in pursuit of the MDGs by launching MDG Contracts pilots with developing country partners.

The World Bank continues to make progress against the Paris Declaration (PD) targets including on decentralisation, with policy changes agreed in the IDA 15 replenishment. The African Development Bank is off-track on its PD targets while progress in the Asian Development Bank is more mixed but this is based on a small sample of countries. The African Development Bank has increased the proportion of 'field based professional staff'. In 2008, the UK led moves to improve the effectiveness and credibility of the World Bank – at the Bank's annual meetings in October 2008 an agreement was reached on greater voting power for developing countries, a new seat for Africa at the Board and a transparent selection of the Bank President.

The results of the 2008 Paris monitoring survey show serious weaknesses in areas that DFID considers to be key for improving the effectiveness of the UN system. There are 16 countries where progress on 'One UN' is underway, and a further 15 countries who are prepared to adopt One UN approach. With Norway, the Netherlands and Spain we contribute to the MDG Fund that provides support to the Delivering as One Initiative. We have also successfully lobbied for the UN Development Programme to improve its lines of management and accountability of UN agencies in country by separating its delivery and system-wide coordination functions.

The Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) continues to be an important group for assessing the effectiveness of multilateral institutions. In 2008, the UK was the secretariat of this group, during which time membership rose from 11 to 15 donors increasing its voice and effectiveness. MOPAN tested a new approach to assessing multilateral effectiveness in late 2008, which is being rolled out in 2009. The new method includes assessing the views of partner countries.

Progress has been made on improving the effectiveness of Global Funds. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) has shown increasing commitment to the Paris Principles. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) has increased its commitment to programme based approaches and using country public financial management systems. Both GFATM and GAVI gender policies have been approved in 2008-09.

Examples of how the Multilateral organisations have contributed to the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals 1-7

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

In response to growing concern about the impact of rising food prices the **World Bank** launched a **Global Food Response Programme (GFRP)** to fast-track up to $1.2 billion of support. Grants approved under this programme include:

- $275 million to the Government of Ethiopia in support of its Productive Safety Net and Fertiliser Subsidy projects which aim to meet the financing gap caused by increases in food prices and increase agricultural productivity. Close to 9,000 people are already benefiting from these projects, lifting them out of extreme hunger and poverty.
- $8 million for the rehabilitation of around 500 small, traditional irrigation schemes in Afghanistan, which will be critical to the recovery of the country's agriculture.

The **African Development Bank (AfDB)** has created an **Emergency Liquidity Facility** worth $1.5 billion to provide fast and exceptional support to African countries and private sector operations across Africa. In response to the Food Crisis, the AfDB reallocated project resources and restructured portfolios. For example, in Ethiopia the Bank reallocated $61 million in project savings to fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Between 2001 and 2007, the **Asian Development Fund** has:

Financed the construction and improvement of over 38,000 school facilities

Trained over 900 000 teachers and school staff

Distributed over 160 million books and other instruction material and school equipment

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

In January 2009, **UNDP** supported a fair and democratic election in Bangladesh. 70 million people – including 46 million women and first time voters – voted giving the first elected government in seven years a strong mandate to deliver change

In Somalia, **UNDP** helped get more women into the police force. The first women's Lawyers's Association was established, providing legal assistance to victims of rape and domestic violence

MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

In Africa, UNICEF helped 29 governments take action to help children affected by HIV and AIDS.

WHO estimates that GAVI has already immunised 213 million children and prevented 3.4 future deaths.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Mortality

In Afghanistan **UNICEF's** Community Midwifery Education Programme trained 700 more midwives and 76 per cent of facilities now have skilled female health workers

In Central African Republic, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA immunised 700,000 women against tetanus to reduce deaths among mothers and newborns

DFID committed £100 million to UNFPA. This will provide family planning services, help prevent the spread of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases and improve the health of mothers.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

In India **WHO** helped expand treatment services for drug resistant TB, screening 6.7 million people for TB and treating 1.5 million people

UNAIDS has also helped reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 33% of mothers now have access to services to prevent them transmitting the virus to their children, up from 9% in 2004

MDG 7: Ensure Enviromental Sustainability

Through **UNDP**'s global layer protection programme UK taxpayers prevented the release of over 6,300 tonnes of ozone depleting substances in more than 100 countries through 1,900 projects.

In 2008, **UNFPA** provided sixty countries with contraceptives, including two new types of contraceptive for women, giving men and women more ability to plan pregnancies

Performance assessment

SR07 DSO 5: Make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective	
Summary rating	**Some progress**
Indicator	**5.1 Improved global performance against Paris Declaration commitments**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: Paris declaration met at global levels. Global progress towards the Paris Declaration targets has been slow and on current trends most targets will be missed by 2010. However, good progress has been made by DFID and the World Bank in implementing the Paris targets and the EC has also made reasonable headway. The African Development Bank and UN are not on track to meet the priority targets identified. Globally, progress in improving predictability of aid and mutual accountability is slower than required to meet the Paris targets	
Indicator	**5.2 2005 Gleneagles commitments delivered (including increased aid volume)**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: By 2010, global ODA increased by US$50 billion from 2004 level. Global ODA volumes have increased from $80 billion in 2004 to about $101 billion in 2008 (in constant 2004 dollars). However the DAC estimates global ODA in 2010 will be about $110bn (in 2004 dollars) – an increase of only $30 billion.	
Indicator	**5.3 Improved effectiveness of the EC**
Current position	**Little or no Improvement**
Success Measure: Increase the commitments for general budget support and sector policy support programmes from the EDF to 40%. The Commission is likely to be on track for committing 40% of European Development Fund (EDF) funds for general budget support and sector policy support. However the exact figure will only be confirmed once the final figures for 2008 are published (provisionally in October).	
Success Measure: ***a) 40% of field missions are joint by 2011;*** Thirty-six percent of field missions are joint in 2007. ***b) 66% of country analytic work, including diagnostic reviews, are joint by 2011;*** Eighty-eight percent of country analytic work, including diagnostic reviews are joint in 2007. ***c) 100% of donor capacity-development support provided through co-ordinated programmes consistent with partners' national development strategies, by 2011.*** Twenty-one percent of donor capacity-development support is co-ordinated with partners in 2007. (However it should be noted the EC target of 100% compliance is over and above the Paris Declaration target.)	

Success Measure: To increase the overall effectiveness and efficiency of European Community external assistance through a more coherent blending in the deployment of European Investment Bank loans and European Commission grants.

The Fundamental Review of the Budget (FRB) is no longer the key to delivering this objective. Since the objective was agreed, the French Presidency, supported by UK and Germany, undertook to make future EU blending instruments more effective.

UK involvement in the discussions (including a joint UK-German paper) helped to ensure that any work done on this would apply retrospectively to existing instruments. The working group, including one UK expert, will help refine criteria for effectiveness of blending, both for new and existing instruments.

Success Measure: To increase by 3% the proportion of EC aid projects with very good or good performance by 2011.

Data for 2008 to monitor progress on the proportion of EC aid projects which are very good or good is not yet available.

Success Measure: The EC strengthens its capacity to promote policy coherence for development (PCD) by improving all mechanisms, instruments and procedures for PCD, as assessed by biennial PCD report.

In 2008/09 DFID took part in a workshop preparing for the 2009 PCD Report. In conjunction with other like-minded Member States (MS), DFID successfully pushed for a much greater emphasis on establishing evidence of PCD's impact. DFID was closely engaged in designing the PCD Questionnaire, which will help focus MS contributions on impact and delivery.

The Commission is steadily improving its capacity on PCD but needs prominent leadership from successive Presidencies. DFID will work with the Swedish Presidency in preparing the next biannual progress report. The shape of the new Commission and the possible formation of an External Action Service (should the Lisbon Treaty achieve universal ratification) may also impact on the EC's commitment to pursuit of PCD.

Indicator	**5.4 Improved effectiveness of the IFIs.**
Current position	**Little or no improvement**

Success Measure:

a) Increase the portfolio quality of projects in the World Bank (WB) to 84%, in the AsDB to 80% and in the AfDB to 81%.

Mixed progress in the WB. 75% of **WB** project outcomes rated satisfactory or better, down from 82% last year – we are discussing this with the Bank at senior level.

In the **AsDB**, figures directly comparable with the baseline were not yet available, but internal data indicated that implementation progress was rated satisfactory or better in 88% of loans, and impact and outcomes were satisfactory for 96% of loans.

Limited progress in the **AfDB**. The percentage of project outcomes rated satisfactory or better still remains high, but no increase from 78%.

b) Increase to 75% the proportion of MDB Country Strategies with strong results frameworks.

The quality of country strategies undertaken by the **WB** has improved, though we await the Bank's Country Assistance Strategy Retrospective to finalise numbers.

All country partnership strategies from the **AsDB** had explicit baseline data.

Of 15 Country Strategy Papers prepared by the **AfDB** in 2006-7, all had defined outcomes and indicators but 10 had no baseline data and/or had incomplete baselines.

Success Measure:

a) Increase the percentage of internationally recruited staff based in country offices to 25% in the WB, to 15% in the AsDB and to 7% in the AfDB

The percentage of Internationally Recruited Staff in Country Offices in the **WB** has increased to 25%.

The **AfDB's** report on the number of "field based professional staff" shows a rise from 9% in 2007 to 20% in 2009.

The **AsDB** internal review in 2008 showed there are fully operational missions in 23 countries. The missions include 19% of AsDB staff (from a baseline of 12%).

b) Increase the percentage of portfolio managed by country offices to 35% in the WB, 31% in the AsDB and 15% in the AfDB.

The percentage of portfolio managed in Country Offices through the **WB** has increased to 33.5%

AfDB country offices now manage 9% of the bank's projects

AsDB country offices manage 39% of projects by number (from a baseline of 28%)

Success Measure:

Implementation of the following Paris Declaration targets:

a) % of field missions that are join (target: 40% by 2010);

The **WB** has increased its share of joint missions from 21% to 31% and is on track to meet the 2010 target.

The **AfDB** is off-track – the percentage of joint missions reduced from 19% to 13%.

The **AsDB** is also off-track - the percentage of joint missions increased from from 5% to 16%,

(b) % of country analytic work that is joint (target 66% by 2010);

The **WB** percentage of joint country analytical work has increased from 49% to 56%. They are on track to meet this target;

The **AfDB** percentage of joint country analytical work has reduced from 55% to 41% - it is off-track

The **AsDB** percentage of joint country analytic work has reduced from 49% to 15% - it is also off-track

(c) Coordinated donor support for capacity development

The **WB** increased donor support from 57% to 86% of TA provided through co-ordinated programmes, exceeding the Paris target of 50%;

The **AFDB** co-ordinated support for capacity building has reduced from 38% to 31% and it is off-track to meet this target.

The **AsDB** co-ordinated support for capacity development coordination has increased from 37% to 78% – it is on track.

(d) Number of Project Implementation Units (PIUs) parallel to country structures.

The number of **WB** parallel PIUs has fallen from 223 in 2005 to 79 in 2007. This places the **WB** very close to the 2/3 reduction target which they are on track to meet by 2010.

The **AfDB** number of parallel PIUs reduced from 132 to 113 but this is too slow to meet the target of a 2/3 reduction by 2010 and is therefore off track.

The **AsDB** number of parallel PIUs has increased from 39 to 40 – it is off-track on this target.

Indicator	**5.5 Improved effectiveness of the UN system**
Current position	**Little or no improvement**

Success Measure

a) UN Agencies[2] achieve 2 or better against an annual performance framework by 2011.

Progressing as planned. There is a need for stronger incentives within the UN system, which should be driven by further reform at the centre.

b) UN Agencies[3] annual reports are results based and can be used to assess annual performance.

Frameworks for UNDP, WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS agreed to assess Performance across a range of indicators covering impact, efficiency and contribution to system-wide coherence. These are based on agencies' own reporting systems to reduce transaction costs.

Success Measure:

UN system meets Paris Declaration:

a) increase in the percentage of aid, excluding humanitarian aid, from the UN in-country reported on national budgets to reach 60% by 2011;

Aid flows reported on national budgets have increased from 34% to 39% demonstrating some improvement.

b) increase of the proportion of aid that is directly channelled through country PFM systems to 50% by 2011;

The use of Public Financial Management (PFM) systems has remained at 18%.

c) The proportion of UN aid that is provided through programme based approaches increases to 66% by 2011.

Aid provided through programme based approaches has increased from 29% to 34%.

Success Measure

a) By March 2011 all new UNDAF countries planning and taking forward a One UN approach. Central governance and funding reformed agreed and delivered to better support One UN operations in country.

Sixteen countries (7LDCs) have been identified to adopt One UN approach with the UNDP indicating a further fifteen countries are preparing to adopt the same approach. The UN General Assembly co-chairs' report (by Tanzanian and Irish Perm Reps) indicates "upwards of 30 developing countries now implementing elements of the One UN approach"

UNCD are engaging FCO posts, DFID Regional Divisions and country offices for further commitments. They are stepping up engagement with UNDOCO to ensure sufficient support and guidance to country teams on One UN approach.

There is a new system-wide fund to support MDG outcomes in One UN countries agreed in the UN. DFID contribution about to be submitted for approval. Three other donors contributing. In 2009 a further 25 countries (8 LDCs) are negotiating new UNDAFs, and a further 30 countries (12 LDCs) will start negotiating UNDAFs in 2010.

b) UNDP establishes firewall between operational and system manager roles.

Cross UN Agreement on "Delineation and Accountability Framework" (firewall) for UN Development and RC system achieved through significant and successful lobbying by UK.

New joint UK/Denmark/UNDP Institutional Strategy for UNDP and Institutional Strategies for other agencies include actions on implementing firewall agreement.

Indicator	**5.6. Improved effectiveness of the Global Funds.**
Current position	**Improvement**

Success Measure:

Increased access to basic treatments/immunisations.

a) GFATM: increase the number of people receiving treatment for HIV/AIDs, TB and Malaria.

The Global Fund has met this target (76.6m), primarily because of the massive scale-up in the provision of ITNs.

b) GAVI: The number of future deaths prevented.

For GAVI, 2.3m future deaths had been prevented (2005/06), 2.9m (2006/07), and 3.4m (end 2008).

Success Measure:

Innovative finance mechanisms taken forward to facilitate increased access to treatments/ immunisations. Specific targets:

a) IFFIm bond issues launched, contributing to target of IFFIm saving 10m lives.

The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) successfully completed three bond launches by end FY 2008 and raised over $1.6bn (the three bond launches during FY 2008 have raised over $0.6bn).

IFFIm funding has contributed to GAVI immunising 100 million children against polio in 2007/08. It's too early to judge how many lives saved were directly attributable to IFFIm funding.

b) Launch of pilot AMC for pneumoccocal vaccines and of successor AMC or similar initiative

The pilot Aadvance Market Commitment (AMC) is close to completion but the design process has taken longer than expected. Intensive UK engagement has been critical to ensure implementing partners solved technical issues. The possible AMC successor will be considered in 2009/10.

Success Measure:

Increased compliance of Global Funds with Paris Declaration Principles.

a) GFATM: composite indicator measuring average gap in achieving Paris targets 2, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10a, 10b.

The Paris Declaration survey shows the Global Fund 2007 result for Programme Based Approaches (PBA) was 76% which meets the Paris target (66%), but despite the Fund meeting the target on programme based approaches, the average gap in meeting all the Paris Harmonisation and Alignment targets is 19%.

The Policy and Strategy Committee has agreed a move from a single KPI to a composite indicator measuring both harmonisation and alignment (covering Paris targets 3, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10a, 10b).

b) GAVI: use of country public financial management systems.

GAVI has increased programme based approaches from 17 to 37% from 2005 to 2007 and is just about on track to meet the 66% target, although efforts need to be sustained. The Paris Declaration survey shows the Global Fund 2007 result for PBA was 76% which meets the Paris target (66%). The average gap for the Global Fund towards meeting the Paris targets is 20%.

UK has been instrumental in making the Fund measure its performance against the full set of Paris targets in its KPIs. GAVI has also shown leadership on the IHP at HQ level and has agreed to develop and pilot a new in-country business model, in response to the IHP.

Success Measure:

Ensure that the Global Funds have gender sensitive policies and practices to promote equity in operations and access.

a) GFATM: Actionable findings from GFATM 5 year evaluation translated into gender sensitive performance and impact measures in future GFATM indicators

GFATM's gender strategy was developed and approved by the Board at its meeting (29-30 April 2008).

b) GAVI: Develop and implement a policy on socio-economic and gender equality in immunisation

GAVI: Gender strategy finalised andapproved in 2008. Implementating plan, including indicators, should be approved in June 09. Both the GAVI and GFATM Gender Strategies have been approved.

G

DSO 6:
Deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance

Progress

Strong progress

The three indicators show improvement

DFID is on track to meet the Paris Declaration targets on aid effectiveness. Results from the 2008 Paris Monitoring Survey show that seven of the 10 targets that apply to donors have been met and we are on track to meet the remaining three targets. At country level, progress was made on the share of aid shown on partner country budgets (61% in African PSA countries, 83% for PSA countries in South Asia, and 51% for countries in South East Asia, the Middle East and Europe) and on predictability of aid (66% in African PSA countries, 94% in South Asia PSA countries and 51% for countries in South East Asia, the Middle East and Europe). A sustained effort will be required to ensure continued progress to the Paris targets on share of aid shown on partner country budgets.

Improvements have been made to ensure that DFID programmes in fragile states are consistent with the DAC principles. We are on-track to meet the targets for joint missions and analysis in fragile states, with 60% for joint missions and 54% for joint analysis being recorded in the 2008 Paris Declaration Survey. We are also on track to increase the number of country strategies informed by joint analysis about political change, conflict dynamics and fragility in Africa and South Asia to 11 and five respectively. Currently, seven strategies in Africa and three in South Asia have been informed by joint analysis with other government departments

Over 2008/09 the portfolio quality index of DFID's projects and programmes rose to 73.1%, 1.1 percentage points above the baseline, and is on-track to achieve the target.

Performance assessment

SR07 DSO 6: Deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance	
Summary rating	**Strong progress**
Indicator	**6.1 Paris Declaration commitments implemented and targets met corporately and in country offices**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: Paris targets met at corporate level. DFID has already met seven of the 10 targets	
Success Measure: Paris Declaration targets met at country level. Progress is being made in the share of aid shown on partner country budgets (61% in sub-Saharan African countries 83% for countries in South Asia, and 51% for countries in South East Asia, the Middle East and Europe) against a Paris target of 85% and on predictability of aid (68% – sub-Saharan Africa; 94% – South Asia, and 36% for countries in South East Asia, the Middle East and Europe) against a target of 73% However, in order to meet all our Paris targets a sustained effort will be required at corporate and country level to ensure, in particular, continued progress on partner country budgets and predictability.	
Indicator	**6.2. DFID programmes in fragile states are consistent with the DAC principles**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: 55% of bilateral aid delivered as programme based approach (PBA) in fragile states. The low number of countries (7) participating in the 2006 baseline survey has given a misleadingly high result. The 2008 survey figure of 51% of bilateral aid delivered as PBAs, containing 16 countries, is much more representative. The latest survey figure of 51% is close to the target.	
Success Measure: DFID programmes in fragile states achieve Paris Declaration targets on joint mission (66%) and analysis (66%). The initial target for joint missions of 50% has already been met with a figure of 60% and the target has been increased to be in line with the target for joint analysis. We also appear to be reasonably on track for the joint analysis target with 54%.	
Success Measure: Further strengthen country strategies with programming decisions informed by joint analysis with other government departments about political change, conflict dynamics or fragility, in 11 African countries and 5 South Asian countries. Seven strategies in Africa have already been informed by joint analysis with other government departments and three in South Asia. Interim milestones have been met, which show that we are on-track to meet the targets of 11 country strategies in Africa informed by joint analysis and four in South Asia by 2010/11	
Indicator	**6.3. Portfolio quality is improved**
Current position	**Improvement**
Success Measure: Increase the portfolio quality of DFID's bilateral projects from 72% to 75% (2010/11) Standing at 73.1%, there was an average rise of 1.1 percentage points in the index above the baseline, a trajectory which is on track to meet the target of 75% by 2010/11.	

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Average
FY 2008-09	73.2%	72.4%	73.2%	73.6%	73.1%

In total 885 projects were included in the index for quarter 4 2008-09, with a total commitment value of £11,168 million

G

DSO 7:
Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation

Progress

Strong progress

Five of the eight indicators have shown improvement, two have shown little or no improvement, and it is too early to tell for one indicator.

Indicator	**7.1: Achieving spending and efficiency targets by 2010/11**
Progress	Improvement
Success measure: **a) Double spending in Africa from 2005 levels to £3 billion.** **b) Spend 90% of DFID's bilateral expenditure in Low Income Countries (LICs).** **c) Spending on education is increased to £1 billion.** **d) £200 million is spent on water and sanitation in Sub-Sahara Africa.** **e) Spend £409 million on "Aid for Trade" activities.** **f) £220 million is spent on research and development (R&D).** DFID remains on track to meet all of the spending targets set out in the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) 2008/11.	
Success measure: **DFID has agreed a VfM target of £492 million by the end of the Comprehensive Spending Review period (2008-11) comprising:** **a) £157 million savings by allocating the multilateral programme more effectively.** **b) £257 million savings by allocating the bilateral programme more effectively.** **c) £66 million savings by improving the quality of DFID's portfolio of projects** **d) £12 million savings by reducing administration costs** In 2008-09 we delivered £168.4 million of vfm savings; 6% higher than our 2008-09 efficiency savings target of £159 million. We are on track to achieve our overall CSR vfm target of £492 million by the end of 2010/11. In 2008-09 savings were delivered through: Multilateral efficiency savings: **£53.4m**; Bilateral efficiency savings: **£74.1m**; Portfolio Quality: the PQ Index currently stands at **73.1%** generating savings of **£31m**; Administration: **£9.9m**.	

Sub-objective	**7.2: Financial management, compliance and control**
Progress	**Improvement**

Success measure: Improvement in DFID financial management capacity against the 2008 Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) review baseline.

DFID has started to address the core concerns outlined in the CIPFA report. This includes strengthening of corporate financial teams with the introduction of 2 new qualified management accounting posts. A number of new qualified accounting posts have also been appointed to support frontline operating divisions. These posts will work closely with divisional staff and the corporate accounting teams to increase the quality of forecasting and financial data analysis at the front end of delivery. The increased number of professional posts will also help to drive a greater understanding of finance in budgeting and decision-making, supporting DFID managers and staff in developing best practice in financial management.

Indicator	**7.3: Improved leadership and management of people**
Progress	**Too early to tell**

Success measure: IIP accreditation (AG)

This measure has not yet taken place. An overall assessment based on Divisional returns and centrally provided support demonstrates that leadership teams in Divisions are committed to improvements, with a number of Directo-led campaigns to raise performance and improve leaderships and management.

Success measure: Improved results from the Management Survey

In 2009 DFID ran a shorter version of the Management Survey called a Pulse Survey. This received an 80% response rate. The Pulse survey results were mixed. As in the 2007 Management Survey, more than 90% of respondents state they understand how their work contributes to DFID's objectives. Staff however identified responding better to change and performance management as areas for further improvement.

Divisional Directors will complete their action plans for taking forward the Pulse Survey results by June 09. A full staff engagement survey (civil service wide) will run in October 2009.

Indicator	**7.4: Healthy, safe and secure workforce**
Progress	**Little or no improvement**

Success measure: Zero fatalities or injuries on active duties.

There have been no DFID staff fatalities or serious injuries related to security incidents while on active duty.

Success measure: Improved proportion of staff who feel they have a healthy and safe workplace.

DFID achieved a higher than average response rate to the Better Balance audit, with 53% of DFID staff completing the survey. However, Pulse Survey results for DFID show decrease of 4% in staff who feel they have healthy and safe workplace.

Indicator	**7.5: Developing and changing the workforce**
Progress	**Improvement**

Success measure: Affordable workforce aligned with delivery of corporate objectives through strategic workforce planning.

The next round of workforce planning will be started in May 2009 and updated on a 6 monthly cycle. Directors will be asked to clarify what skills are needed to ensure the Division meets their objectives.

Success measure: A sustained or positive trend in equality indicators. Cabinet Office assessment is very positive on DFID progress on diversity. Ethnic minority members of SCS exceeded Cabinet Office target of 4% for 2008. Met the target for women in the SCS set at 37% for 2008. Exceeded Civil Service target for women in Top Management Posts, set at 30%, by 5%. Civil Service target for disabled SCS staff is 3%; percentage of disabled staff in SCS is 2.1%. Equal Pay Audit in 2008 for staff below the SCS, showed no evidence of any significant pay gaps in DFID's pay arrangements. Introduced simplified Equality Impact Assessment toolkit. Equity and Rights Team developed similar business planning tool to ensure poverty reduction programmes reach the poorest and most excluded. No Tribunal cases or Civil Service Appeals Board cases since Case Management Team set up in April 2008.	
Indicator	**7.6: Investing in IT and business change**
Progress	**Improvement**
Success measure: Achieving the benefits of programmed IT and business change. The benefits of ARIES are beginning to be realised. The rollout is progressing well and is on schedule to be completed in September 2009.	
Success measure: Improvement in Capability Review score. In early 2009 DFID was re-viewed. The conclusion of this review was DFID remained among the best performing departments in Whitehall, and we have made a number of improvements in key areas.	
Indicator	**7.7: Greater public support for and understanding of development**
Progress	**Little or no improvement**
Success measure: Improvement in measurable public support for development. Awareness of DFID remained low; however there was a 1% increase from 22% to 23% in the number of people who had heard of DFID.	
Indicator	**7.8: Strengthening effectiveness through learning and better use of evidence**
Progress	**Improvement**
Success measure: Successful implementation of the priority actions in the Results Action Plan Good progress has been made on the Results Action Plan. Of the 30 detailed actions, 11 have been completed, 13 are on track and 6 have been superseded by other work. Against the milestones IACDI is established and functioning. Recommendations on Mutual Accountability discussed and agreed at Accra High Level Forum. The new 'Statistics for Results facility' (SRF) was announced at the High Level Forum in Accra in September 2008. It aims to support statistical capacity building through the implementation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics.	

Annex D

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

D.1 Since 1990 important progress towards all eight Millennium Development Goals has been made and several targets are expected to be met by 2015. The goal of reducing poverty by half is within reach for the world as a whole, and in all but two regions, primary school enrolment is at least 90%. At the same time, other goals, particularly in the Sub-Saharan region, are likely to be missed. This is especially true for human development MDGs, such as child and maternal mortality but also nutrition, and sanitation.

D.2 As the world faces economic downturn and the impact of high food and fuel prices unwind, new obstacles have emerged to meeting the MDGs. The global financial crisis alone is expected to push up to 46 million[1] more people into extreme levels of poverty (living below $1.25 a day poverty line), adding to the estimated 130-155 million people that have already been pushed into poverty from food and fuel crises earlier this year. Women and children are particularly vulnerable in these difficult times with infant and child mortality rates expected to soar. Preliminary estimates predict that an average of 200,000-400,000 more children may die per year between 2009 and 2015[2]. And climate change will have a disproportionate affect on poor people.

1 World Bank: Crisis Hitting Poor Hard in Developing World. Press Release, Feb 12 2009.
2 World Bank: Swimming Against the tide: How Developing Countries Are Coping with the Global Crisis. (2009)

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day.

Progress: On Target. The proportion of people living below the poverty line has fallen from 42% in 1990 to 25% in 2005 but higher food prices may push 100 million people deeper into poverty.

UK Contribution: DFID has allocated over £625 million in Poverty Reduction Budget Support to its bilateral partners in 2007/08. DFID will continue to improve its understanding of the links between growth, inequality and poverty reduction with support from the International Growth Centre and in partnership with the World Bank, the IMF and the rest of the international community.

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Progress: Lagging. Higher food prices have triggered an increase in hunger worldwide, making the task of reaching the target more difficult.

UK Contribution: For current and planned activities just over £1 billion is programmed to boost agriculture and reduce hunger in rural areas. To address high food prices, the UK has announced an additional £868 million for both short and long term actions. In Ethiopia DFID has given £70 million so far for the Productive Safety Net Programme, which helps support 7.2 million people who had previously depended on emergency relief.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Progress: Lagging. 89% of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education but pace is too slow to ensure that, globally, children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.

UK Contribution: DFID is providing bilateral support to education programmes in over 30 developing countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia. DFID support to girls education in Northern Nigeria has increased overall attendance by 40% and other support to the government has so far led to the training of 145,000 new teachers.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Progress: Lagging. The gender gap in primary school enrolment is closing albeit slowly. 95 girls of primary school age are in school for every 100 boys in 2006 compared with 92 in 1999.

UK Contribution: Through the Gender Equality Action Plan DFID is committed to integrating gender equality into all areas of work. In Sierra Leone, DFID supported communications, sensitisation and training activities to encourage women both to vote and to stand as candidates in local council elections in July 2008.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds.

Progress: Lagging. In 2006, for the first time since mortality data have been gathered, annual deaths among children under five dipped below 10 million despite the fact that 27 countries made no progress in reducing childhood deaths between 1990 and 2006.

UK Contribution: Globally, DFID makes significant financial contributions to the UN Population Fund, the United Nations Children' Fund, the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and other international and national civil society groups. At the country level, DFID is supporting child health through our work to strengthen national health systems.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters.

Progress: Lagging. Maternal mortality remains unacceptably high across much of the developing world. In 2005, more than 500,000 women died during pregnancy, childbirth or in the six weeks after delivery.

UK Contribution: Many of DFID's Country Assistance Plans commit to addressing maternal mortality and improving sexual and reproductive health and DFID has committed £252 million (2005-11) to the National Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India. In Nepal DFID's support to the health sector (£200m) has helped reduce maternal mortality by almost half in the past ten years.

MDG 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: To have halted by 2015 ad begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Target 6.B: To achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS by 2010.

Progress: Lagging. The number of people newly infected with HIV and the number of people who die from AIDS have started to decline. The number of infected people that are receiving antiretroviral therapy increased but the need for treatment far outpaces the availability of antiretroviral drugs.

UK Contribution: DFID is the second largest Government donor to AIDS. Over the next 7 years we will commit £6 billion for stronger health systems and services (which are vital to support new AIDS service delivery). The UK is working with others to reduce drug prices and increase access to more affordable and sustainable treatment over the long term. Thanks to DFID public awareness efforts in Nigeria, willingness to be tested for HIV has increased by 35% and the percentage of youth who have taken an HIV test has doubled; consistent condom use has risen by 25%.

Target 6.C: By 2015, to have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major disease.

Progress: Lagging. With new methods to estimate global malaria prevalence, evidence of progress in the world's malaria-endemic regions is beginning to emerge. Tuberculosis: If current trends are sustained globally, the target to halt and begin to reverse the incidence of TB is likely to be achieved in all regions except Europe.

UK Contribution: With £1 billion pledged in 2007, DFID is the second largest contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. DFID has committed £6 billion over seven years to help to improve people's health and build stronger, integrated health services in poor countries.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Progress: Lagging. This target is the only non-quantitative target for the MDGs and few of its indicators are routinely measured. The two indicators of forest cover and energy use show that there is still a long way to go before the loss of environmental resources is reversed.

UK Contribution: DFID is the largest contributor to UN Environmental Programme's Environment Fund and it is integrating the principles of sustainable development across a broad range of DFID's work, including governance and building effective states, conflict prevention, and promoting sustainable growth. DFID has given £11 million to the Cameroon Government's forest governance reform programme: Revenue collection from forestry operations has increased by 90% since 1994; $10 million per year now goes to local government and communities.

Target 7.C: By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Progress: Water on track. The world, except sub-Saharan Africa, is on track to meet the target and current trends suggest that more than 90% of the global population will use improved drinking water sources by 2015. Sanitation lagging. At current rates, we will miss the MDG sanitation target by 700 million people. Between 1990 and 2006, the proportion of people without improved sanitation decreased by only 8%.

UK Contribution: In 2008, DFID committed to spending £1 billion on water and sanitation in Africa over the next five years. DFID will support at least 30 million more people to get access to improved sanitation in South Asia by 2011.

Target 7.D: By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Progress: Lagging. In 2005, slightly more than one third of the urban population in developing regions lived in slum conditions and the number of slum dwellers continues to increase, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

UK Contribution: DFID provides core funding to UN-Habitat, the UN lead agency for urban development and shelter, of £1 million per year in addition to separate funding to improve monitoring systems for the slum dwellers MDG target. DFID's most active urban country programme is India with ongoing activities totalling £266 million focusing on integrating slum improvements into overall city planning.

MDG 8: To develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system

Progress: Lagging. Market access for most developing countries is little improved and domestic agricultural subsidies and tariff protection by developed countries continue to discourage agricultural production in developing countries. In addition pressure for protectionist action has increased. However, despite some slippage WTO members have so far been broadly successful in resisting protectionism. The London Summit reaffirmed the G20s commitment to resist protectionism, extending their pledge to the end of 2010.

UK Contribution: The Government is negotiating commitment from the G20 at the London Summit to resist protectionist trade measures and to conclude the Doha Round as soon as possible. The UK has heavily invested Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations leading to the signing of the Cariforum Regional and interim EPAs for Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon. It is continuing to work towards three regional African blocs signing interim EPAs by May 2009. In addition, we are providing at least £409 million annually on Aid for Trade by 2010, most of which will be spent through multilateral partners.

Target 8.B: To address the special needs of the least developed countries by providing more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Progress: Lagging. According to recently released figures, ODA reached its highest level ever in 2008[3]. Despite these increases, the DAC estimate that member countries will fall short of the Gleneagles targets to increase ODA by $50 billion and double aid to Africa by 2010. Lower GNI projections have reduced the value of existing commitments contributing to a total shortfall of between $19-24 billion against the main Gleneagles target.

UK Contribution: The UK Government has committed to achieving the 0.7% Official Development Assistance/ GNI target in advance of most other developed nations by 2013.

Target 8.D: To deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures and make debt sustainable in the long term.

Progress: The target is not explicitly quantified and progress is difficult to measure. Despite remaining challenges, international initiatives have succeeded in reducing substantially the debt burden of many heavily indebted poor countries.

UK Contribution: The UK exceeds obligations under Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), cancelling 100% of debt for qualifying countries. The UK is also the second largest contributor to the HIPC Trust Fund which helps international financial institutions meet the costs of debt relief under HIPC.

3 OECD Development Aid at its highest level ever in 2008, Press Release, 30 March 2009.

Overview: Global progress towards the MDGs

Key to colour coding in tables: Dark Green = target met. Light Green = almost met/on target. Orange = some/negligible progress, insufficient to meet target. Red = no change or negative progress.

	Africa		Asia				Latin America & Carribean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western		Europe	Asia
Progress toward reducing extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	moderate poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	moderate poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Progress toward reducing hunger by half	very low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	very low hunger	high hunger
Progress toward achieving Universal Primary Education	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
Progress toward achieving equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	almost close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Progress on reducing child mortality	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
Progress on reducing maternal mortality by three quarters	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS	moderate mortality	high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of Malaria	low risk	high risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	low risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of Tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality
Progress on reversing the loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest cover	medium forest cover	high forest cover	medium forest cover	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Progress on halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Progress on halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum dwellers	moderate proportion of slum dwellers	very high proportion of slum dwellers	high proportion of slum dwellers	moderate proportion of slum dwellers	high proportion of slum dwellers	moderate proportion of slum dwellers	moderate proportion of slum dwellers	low proportion of slum dwellers	moderate proportion of slum dwellers

Source: United Nations 2008 assessment of progress towards the MDGs

Regions in the MDG assessments include the following countries:

Northern Africa
Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara.

Sub-Saharan Africa
Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkino Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Africa, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Matyotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Eastern Asia
China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Macao SAR, Mongolia, Republic of Korea.

South-Eastern Asia
Brunei-Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste.

Southern Asia
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Western Asia
Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Yemen

Latin America
Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falklands Islands, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Caribbean
Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, US Virgin Islands.

CIS (Europe)
Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

CIS (Asia)
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Annex E

Progress towards the MDGs in PSA 29 countries

Supporting quicker progress towards the MDGs in PSA countries

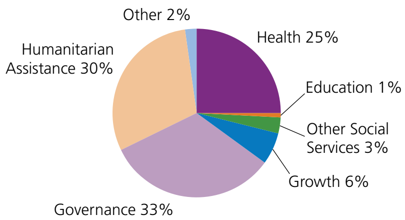
E.1 This section focuses on DFID's work in supporting sustainable poverty reduction through development programmes in the PSA countries in Africa and Asia, and in line with the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 the effectiveness of our bilateral aid in making progress towards the MDGs in these countries. We look at progress in the 14 sub-Saharan countries and 8 in Asia receiving most of the UK's bilateral aid. These PSA countries are **DRC**, **Ethiopia**, **Ghana**, **Kenya**, **Malawi**, **Mozambique**, **Nigeria**, **Rwanda**, **Sierra Leone, Sudan**, **Tanzania**, **Uganda**, **Zambia**, **Zimbabwe**, **Afghanistan**, **Bangladesh**, **India**, **Nepal**, **Pakistan**, **Cambodia**, **Vietnam** and **Yemen**. The challenges as well as the effectiveness of the UK's aid in pursuing the MDGs in these countries are featured here. Further highlights of our work in these PSA countries and in other countries where we have programmes is shown in Volume 1.

E.2 Traffic light legend: throughout this section the following colour coding is used to describe progress against the specific MDG indicators that measure progress towards PSA 29: Green the MDG target has been achieved or is on track to being achieved; Amber, progress has been made but too slowly to reach the target by 2015 – progress is off-track and needs to be accelerated; Red, progress is seriously off-track – there is no or negative progress; Grey, there are inadequate data to measure progress. Further details on this rating are described in Annex G.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £93.9 million



The Government of DRC faces enormous challenges to rebuild the country and reduce widespread poverty. The global economic crisis has hit DRC hard affecting millions of vulnerable poor people. Improving governance and supporting growth and basic services are key priorities.

DFID is providing significant development assistance to DRC to address these priorities. Planned infrastructure investment by the Chinese also has the potential to offer huge benefits.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

DFID is supporting a major **community reconstruction programme** in 1,400 villages in conflicted-affected areas of eastern DRC. This allows communities to collectively decide local development needs and implement projects to meet these. Over 800 village projects are underway so far and around a 100 have been completed. These projects have provided additional classrooms, wells and latrine blocks, have renovated or equipped health clinics and restored roads and bridges[1].

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Primary school enrolment in DRC is estimated at 64% but is probably significantly lower[2]. In 2008/9 DFID paid the **mandatory school insurance premium** for every girl and boy attending state primary school in DRC. This has resulted in a small but significant reduction in the school fees for around eight million students[3], increasing the likelihood that these students will be able to stay in school.

The humanitarian program has helped rebuild over 300 classrooms and provide school kits to over 100,000 children.[4]

Improving access to water

Rachel is 15 years old and lives in Luzumo district in the city of Mbuji Mayi. Rachel is very poor. She is also one of the 90% of people in Mbuji Mayi who does not have access to clean, safe drinking water. This puts her health at serious risk. It also means that every morning she has to walk down to the river to collect water for her family. Sometimes this means she misses school.

Rachel is one of the people benefiting from a £3.8m DFID funded project to provide 300,000 people around Mbuji Mayi with access to clean water. This will mean that Rachel does not need to walk miles each day to collect water and is likely to be healthier and better able to complete her studies.[5]

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

There are shocking levels of sexual violence in DRC. In 2008/9 DFID supported an emergency justice programme in eastern DRC which included training for police and magistrates on dealing with sexual violence offences. In 2008/9 we began a major **water, sanitation and hygiene education** programme which will help around **3.7 million people over the next four years**, significantly benefiting women and girls who bear the brunt of household water collection.[6]

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

One in seven Congolese children die before their fifth birthday[7]. In 2008/09, DFID provided funding to start the introduction of **free health care provision in 20 health zones** in DRC. These projects benefit the two million people[8] living in these areas both directly by removing the need to pay health user fees, and indirectly by improving the management of the health services across the provinces.

DFID's contribution to the **UN Humanitarian Pooled Fund** has also meant nearly 100,000 more children have been vaccinated against childhood diseases and over 50,000 severely malnourished children have been admitted to medical centres for Therapeutic Feeding.[9]

The "Tuungane" programme

Tuungane (meaning 'Let's Unite' in Swahili) is a £29 million DFID funded programme in eastern DRC helping local communities to decide their development priorities and implement projects to meet these. In South Kivu, in Ngando village, children had extremely limited access to education because of the poor condition and small size of the existing school. Villagers decided to build three classrooms and also to carry out an extensive water reservoir project. This has allowed more children to go to school. A spout near the school supplies children and teachers, as well as neighbouring families, with a regular and safe water source. Over the next two years the Tuungane programme will help around 1.7 million Congolese in similar ways[10].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Every year more than 30,000 Congolese women die giving birth[11]. Our funding to Panzi hospital during 2008/9 has helped train staff to treat women with fistula, a condition caused by complications during pregnancy or sexual violence, and promote outreach to raise awareness of the condition amongst midwives. DFID also contributed £42 million to the UN Humanitarian Pooled Fund which has helped treat some 40,000 victims of sexual violence over the last two years.[12]

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

In 2008/09, DFID provided funding for the purchase and distribution of over **1.4 million treated nets,** bringing the total number of bed nets we have provided in DRC to around 3.3 million in total. Surveys show that these bed nets have substantially reduced the risk of malaria for over six million men, women and children in DRC[13].

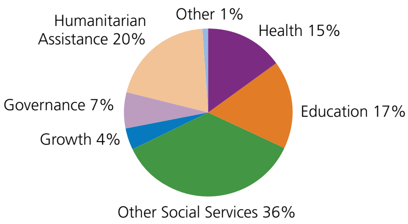
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The UK is providing £58m to the **Congo Basin Forest Fund**. In 2008/9 two of three Congo Basin Forest Fund start up activities in DRC were launched to support community forestry and build capacity of the Ministry of Environment to manage the forests. DFID also finalised its £250,000 contribution to a joint donor fund for forest governance. Environmental issues have been a key part of our road rehabilitation programme which began implementation in 2008/9. In 2008 almost 1 million more people had access to clean water through our contribution to the UN Humanitarian Pooled Fund[14].

Ethiopia

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £165.5 million



Ethiopia is extremely poor, situated in a volatile region plagued by poverty and conflict. It has the second highest population on the African continent. Drought, high food prices, high inflation and continued conflict in Somali Region have resulted in instability, food insecurity and hunger. Progress is being made in some areas but Ethiopia looks unlikely to meet the key health MDG targets.

DFID's support to Ethiopia, concentrating on governance, education, health, water, humanitarian and sustainable growth, is designed to support the government in implementing its own poverty reduction strategy. Our programme retains flexibility to respond to opportunities in a difficult political environment.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The **Productive Safety Net Programme** provides cash and food for 7.5 million chronically food-insecure people who previously depended on emergency relief for their survival. Through direct employment in public works, and additional support for labour-poor households (disabled, elderly), the programme provides cash and/or food worth about £65 per household. This has helped to increase the real incomes of beneficiaries by more than 50% between 2006 and 2008, and reduce food shortages amongst beneficiaries from 89% of households in 2006 to 57% in 2008. Overall, 50% of recipients have gained better access to health and education facilities. Community works have provided better access to classrooms, roads, wells and clinics[1].

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

In 2008/09, DFID contributed over £20 million to general education. DFID's contribution has helped to increase the number of children in primary school from 14 million in 2006/07 to 15.3 million in 2007/08. The net enrolment rate now stands at 83%. Of these additional 1.3 million children, over 700,000 were girls. There are also 25,000 more primary teachers in 2007/08 than there were in 2006/07, contributing to a pupil teacher ratio of 57[2].

DFID is planning to provide an additional £7 million in 2009/10 to the **General Quality Education Improvement Programme**. This will help the government to provide grants to over 20,000 primary schools, to improve the training of teachers, and to purchase quality textbooks.

Improving girls' access to education

The **Protection of Basic Services Grant** provides additional money for decentralised service delivery. DFID has contributed £152 million to PBS since 2006, with around 55% of that expenditure on education. This has helped the government to put an additional two million girls into school since 2004/05. There are now nine girls for every ten boys in primary school compared to eight girls for every ten boys three years ago[2].

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Our **water, sanitation and hygiene programme** is expected to reduce the amount of time women and girls spend collecting household water by up to 2 hours a day in rural areas and 1 hour in urban areas, leading to more productive, income-earning opportunities. Equal participation by women on water and sanitation committees is empowering women in local decision making. Improved sanitation facilities in schools are encouraging older girls to go to schools and will help achieve gender parity in primary education by 2015.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Although still high, Ethiopia has made encouraging progress in reducing child mortality. DFID support for the **Protection of Basic Services programme** has helped Ethiopia to increase the number of health facilities and health extension workers (HEW) including the training and deployment of 24,500 HEWs over the last four years. DFID has also contributed £15 million over the last 3 years to purchase key health commodities including vaccines. Immunisation rates for measles have increased from 43% to 72% in the last 5 years, and coverage of Vitamin A supplementation has reached 94% of children under five[3].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

The **Protection of Basic Services programme** has doubled spending on basic services at the district level. DFID's contribution to PBS was £152 million over the last 3 years. Health Extension Workers provide appropriate family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, and adolescent reproductive health. Early assessments are that the **Health Extension Programme** is having a real impact on the health of communities.

DFID has also supported the Ministry of Health to procure essential commodities including contraceptives, delivered as part of the family health care provision by HEWs, Routine data suggests that in the last five years the contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR) has increased from 21% to 51%.[3]

Building health services

DFID is contributing to the Protection of Basic Services programme which has allowed a huge expansion of health workers and facilities in the country and an increase in the availability of essential commodities.

In the health sector, PBS has contributed over the last 3 years to:

- the proportion of children vaccinated against measles increasing from 61% to 72% [3].
- an increase from 1% to 100% of vulnerable households having 2 Insecticide Treated Nets for malaria prevention[4]
- the deployment of 21,000 Health Extension Workers.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Ethiopia has made some real progress in preventing and treating malaria and HIV and AIDS in recent years, supported by robust government plans and partnership with donors (including DFID and Global Fund for AIDS, TB, Malaria). The distribution of **20.5 million Insecticide Treated Nets** was a remarkable achievement and has contributed to a significant reduction in cases of malaria cases and deaths[3].

HIV prevalence in Ethiopia is 2.1% amongst 15-49 year olds[5]. In 2008 DFID began support to strengthen the leadership and governance of the AIDS response. The number of people seeking counselling and testing more than doubled in a year, to 4.5 million in 2007/08; and the number of people ever started on **Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) increased by 50%** to 150,000 in 2007/08[3]. DFID supports **DKT International,** who are providing around 70% of the condoms in the country through social marketing and through public facilities.

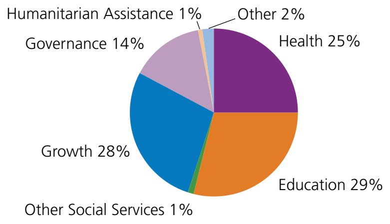
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

National data indicates 53% of the population have access to drinking water[6] and 54% have access to sanitation[3] International estimates suggest slightly lower access to safe drinking water (42%) and much lower access to improved sanitation, at only 11%[7]. Combined efforts and support from DFID and other donors in recent years have helped to place Ethiopia on track to achieve the MDG target for water by 2015, though it remains off track to halve the proportion of the population without access to improved sanitation.

Ghana

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £99.5 million



The global economic crisis has had a limited impact on Ghana so far, with growth remaining high in 2008, at 7.3%[1]. However, increasing food insecurity as a result of rising food prices and second-round impacts of the crisis will be a major concern for the new government, which took office following highly successful and peaceful elections in December 2008.

The government, with support from international donors, has drafted legislation to ensure that the recent discovery of oil will have a positive impact on growth. In 2008 around 85% of UK aid was provided direct to the government budget in support of its poverty reduction strategy.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Ghana remains on track to reach MDG 1 by 2015, having lifted over one million people out of poverty since 1999[2]. Income poverty continues to fall rapidly (from 52% in 1991 to roughly 28% in 2007)[3]. In 2008, the Secretary of State signed a 10 year **Development Partnership Arrangement** with the Government of Ghana, which aims to provide Ghana the long term predictable financing it needs to accelerate its path towards Middle Income Country (MIC) status.

In 2008, DFID supported several social protection initiatives, including a government scheme that provides small sums of money as a form of **social welfare to 8,200 families** in the poorest part of the country. DFID also provided £7.7m to improve **access to clean water** in rural areas, which has resulted in clean water being piped water to 210,000 households.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Ghana is on track to achieve universal primary education by 2015. Today **eight out of ten children between the ages of six and eleven years are in school** compared with six out of ten in 2004[4].

In 2008, DFID committed £10 million to improving access to and quality of basic education. DFID has also contributed £1 million over three years to support a local NGO which provides life and literacy skills to out of school children in Northern Ghana.

Reaching out-of-school children in Northern Ghana – the "School for Life" way.

'School for Life', a local NGO is reaching out to children between eight and 14 years of age who are not in school with an alternative approach to teaching that is adapted to the needs of local communities. Working with local facilitators, School for Life teachers helped over five thousand boys and girls gain entry into mainstream schools at primary three or four levels in 2008.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

One out of every four women suffers some form of sexual abuse in their lifetime with one out of three women also suffering from physical violence[5]. DFID continues to work with the government and **Civil Society Organisations** (CSOs) in support of their efforts to promote gender equality and women's rights.

DFID provided support to the organisation **Women in Law and Development in Africa**, helping them to strengthen the voice of women in politics and raise the profile of gender issues in the run up to the 2008 general elections. While there is much more to do, there are now **15 female ministers and four key political positions** held by women, including the Speaker of Parliament and the Minister of Justice.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

While the latest assessment shows that Ghana is off-trade on under 5 mortality, based on 2003 data. The most recent report suggests an improvement. Child mortality figures have significantly decreased (by about 28%) after years of remaining stagnant.[6] In May 2008, DFID Ghana agreed a five-year, £40 million budget support programme to implement a 5 year government scheme aimed at accelerating improvements in child health – particularly in poor families. Over ten million people – almost half the population – now have their own **National Health Insurance cards**, entitling them to free medical treatment. This is more than double the numbers registered in 2006[7].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

DFID provided £8 million in 2008 (£40m over five years) as support to the government to address the causes of maternal deaths.

In 2008, DFID was instrumental in bringing about a policy change to introduce **free National Health Insurance membership** for all pregnant women. As a result, the number of women delivering in health facilities has doubled.

DFID also contributed £6.76m to procure obstetric equipment for a total of 293 health centres, 53 hospitals and a few selected health institutions in seven out of the ten regions.

Addressing food security needs

DFID Ghana is funding Care International and Action Aid, to address the immediate food needs and medium-term livelihood security of over 100 affected communities still struggling to recover from the floods and food price rises.

Alima Adamble has a household of 15, including grown-up sons and grand-children. Her family farm is in a valley, so when the rains started, it carried away all their crops. Now, in order to survive, she sells water from door to door in the town, while her husband and son both sell firewood. After obtaining seeds at the seed fair, she hopes to plant the ground nuts early to ensure a good harvest for the next season.

Alima Adamble is a beneficiary of DFID's supported seed fair under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. Picture by DFID Ghana

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Overall HIV/AIDS prevalence in Ghana is stabilising, with a relatively low rate compared to that of other sub-Saharan African countries. The median HIV prevalence (among pregnant women) was 2.6% (2007), showing a decrease from the 2006 rate of 3.2%[8].

Since 2001, the UK has been the largest contributor to the national HIV/AIDS response. In 2008, DFID contributed £3m to support the joint donor-funded government's response to HIV/AIDS and discussions are underway to agree our future engagement in the HIV/AIDS sector.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

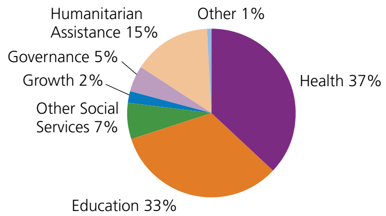
Almost ten per cent of Ghana's gross domestic product (GDP) is lost annually through **environmental degradation**[9]. In 2008 DFID, as part of a group of international donors, began supporting the **Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG)** initiative, which is helping to address transparency and accountability in forestry and mineral exploitation, and the development of national responses on climate change. In the past year, much work has been done to consolidate the fiscal regime in minerals and to address social conflicts around some mines. Ghana is now the first country in the world to have signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the European Union (EU) to tackle illegal trade in timber, drawing on unprecedented collaboration amongst stakeholders across industry and civil society.

Kenya

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Red	Red	Amber	Amber

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09

Total spend: £102.7 million



Developments in Kenya in 2008-09 have been dominated by the aftermath of the post-election crisis and slow constitutional, electoral and institutional reforms. The country has also faced severe food insecurity due to failing rains and diminishing food stocks. The global economic downturn has also hindered development by affecting jobs, exports and remittances.

DFID has worked closely with the FCO on supporting governance reforms and with other donors to support progress on the MDGs, notably in education, health and social protection. In addition DFID has made substantial contributions to humanitarian aid in response to post-election violence and food insecurity.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Although the last decade has seen a small fall in national poverty rates from 52% to 46%[1] between 1997 and 2006, Kenya still has high levels of income poverty. Since 2002, growth has increased to 5 – 7% per annum., however, the post-election crisis in early 2008, recent food price increases and the global economic downturn may have reversed this recent progress, with the IMF predicting growth for 2008/09 falling to 3%. **DFID has contributed £10.5m to the World Food Programme** in Kenya during 2008/09 to **mitigate the effects of food insecurity and hunger.**

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Good progress has been made towards the education goal since primary school fees were removed in January 2003. Net primary enrolment rose from 68% in 2000 to 86% in 2006 – an additional 1.8 million children in school[2]. The proportion completing primary school also increased (from 60% to 77%[3]) over the same period, as has the number of text books – previously 15 children shared each book compared with approximately three now. **DFID support is helping the Government of Kenya focus on the quality of education** by committing £55m over five years to the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme and intends to repeat the support given to training 2,000 teachers in 2007/08.

Supporting educational reform

DFID has provided long-term support for monitoring and supporting human rights. One DFID supported group, Rural Women Peace Link, has done much to defuse violence and initiate a constructive dialogue between Kikuyus and Kalinjins who were driven from their homes and businesses in Kenya's inter-tribal post election violence in early 2008. In many places women have been among the most prominent peacemakers. "We have to do business together and become economically dependent on one another if we're to avoid outbreaks of tribal conflict in future," explains Sara Wanjira. The women say that none of this could have happened if they hadn't been brought together and helped by the peace mediators.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The limited indicators available for this goal show a mixed picture. The number of girls and boys in primary school is now equal. The proportion of women in Parliament has remained static after the last two elections at 7%. This is significantly below the average for Africa of 17% as Kenya lacks an affirmative action policy.

DFID's Gender and Governance Programme contributed to the formation of a Gender Commission. The programme focuses on ensuring gender-responsive policy and legal frameworks in both national and local institutions, as well as equitable service delivery to both Kenyan men and women.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Recent progress in the prevention and treatment of malaria, and immunisation rates, suggest child mortality is now falling. The proportion of young children using an insecticide-treated bed net is now above 50%, and this has led to the rates of fever (a proxy indicator for malaria) dropping by half in some areas, and the number of malaria-related hospital admissions falling by 57% in the last 7 years[4]. There has been up to 44% reduction in child mortality among those who use insecticide treated nets compared to non-users. Immunisation rates are also improving. In 2007 74% of infants were fully immunised[5].

DFID have been the major supporter of the 'Malezi Bora' campaign to promote children's health through the routine use of local health centres. Aimed at expectant mothers and children under five, the programme includes routine medical check-ups, complete immunisation against killer diseases including measles and polio, Vitamin A supplements and distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

The proportion of births that take place with a skilled health worker present, has remained low and static at less than half of births in the last 10 years. In addition, only half of pregnant women receive four antenatal checks as recommended.

DFID's Essential Health Services programme is improving maternal and newborn health services through the rehabilitation and upgrading of health centres, training of health workers, provision of essential medical equipment, and raising the profile of those services in the community. Since the programme started the deliveries by skilled attendants has increased from approximately 18% to 23% in the target districts. To date 93 health workers have trained in emergency obstetric and neonatal care

Strengthening health systems

DFID Kenya spent about £25m on health and HIV/AIDS in 2008/09, focusing on strengthening the delivery of essential health services, health systems, malaria, and reproductive health. The Insecticide-Treated bed-Net (ITN) programme delivered DFID's 14 millionth new bed-net in March 2009, reducing under-5 mortality and putting Kenya on-track to meet MDG 6. HIV prevalence has halved in the last 10 years, from over 10% in the mid 1990s to 5.1% in 2006[6]. DFID support has helped provide anti-retroviral drugs to 230,000 people, and supported provision of home-based care to 64,000 living with HIV/AIDS and 110,000 orphans and vulnerable children; social marketing of 195 million condoms from 2003 – 09) will avert 14,000 cases of HIV[7].

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Kenya is on-track to meet the goal for HIV/AIDS. DFID has provided £45m towards the fight against HIV/AIDS. The programme supports a variety of activities focused on prevention, behaviour change among high risk groups, counselling and testing, access to anti-retroviral treatment, home-based care and the implementation of a National HIV/AIDS strategy.

DFID continues to be the leading donor on malaria in Kenya, supporting the distribution of nearly 2.5 million bed-nets to vulnerable people in 2007/08, and supporting the Government of Kenya's malaria control policy, together resulting in a continuing drop in malarial morbidity and mortality.

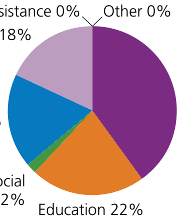
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Access to water is rising slowly but progress is lower in rural areas. Around 60% of households had access to an improved water source in 2004, up from 45% in 1990. But this masks large differences between rural and urban areas, and between different parts of the country. Estimates for levels of access to adequate sanitation vary but the likely trend is not rising fast enough to meet the MDG target.

Malawi

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Red	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £77.3 million



Despite 2008 being a challenging year for Malawi with fuel and fertiliser price shocks, the economy grew by 9.7%[1]. Aid has been delivered in a political context dominated by the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in May 2009. With additional aid, the Government of Malawi has been able to maintain priority expenditures, including an agricultural subsidy programme, health, education and elections spending. Malawi has been largely insulated from the global economic downturn and growth forecasts remain robust at almost 7% for 2009[2].

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Poverty in Malawi continued to fall, from 45% in 2006 to 40% in 2007 against the national poverty line[3]. DFID's support has helped increase access to affordable farming inputs such as seed and **fertiliser for 1.7 million Malawian households**[4], helping to increase food production and incomes. DFID's 2008 **emergency response improved food security for 600,000 people**[5]. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 is improving – falling to 14% in 2007 from 22% in 2004[6].

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Malawi is not on track to achieve universal primary education. DFID is working hard with government and other development partners to address this. In 2007/08, 140 teachers' houses and **544 new classrooms were built** with DFID funds accommodating **46,000** primary school children[7]. DFID has also provided funding for 18 million primary school books since 2006[8]. **575,000 primary school children** are being supported by DFID funds[9].

DFID's £2.5 million investment in water and sanitation during the past 3 years has delivered **improved sanitation at over 400 schools** reaching nearly half a million pupils, and improved water supplies at 160 schools[10].

Improving access to vital treatment

Edith Mkwanda first fell ill in 2000 after delivering a baby who died five months later. She was diagnosed with tuberculosis and HIV.

Edith is now one of 147,000 people alive and on ART[11], and lives a fully productive and healthy life. After dropping out of school for two years to look after her, Edith's 11-year old daughter Pronia has re-enrolled in school.

Edith says: *"The evidence that ART works is me standing here in front of you. People believe it's a miracle that I look as healthy as I do now. My future is secure and my daughter's education is back on track"*

'Edith and her daughter Pronia outside their home

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The ratio of literate women to men is slowly improving (60% of women in 2007 compared to 56% in 2006[12]). The ratio of girls to boys in primary school is also improved slightly with a net enrolment rate of 77% for girls in 2007 – up 1% on the previous year (and compared to 70% for boys)[13]. More girls are being re-admitted in schools following the introduction of a new policy advocated by DFID to allow teenage mothers to return to school[14]. In health, the percentage of locations offering **Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission services** has increased between 2004 and 2008 from 7% to 83%[15].

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

DFID Malawi is providing £109 million to the Health Sector between 2005 and 2011. Malawi is on track to reach the child mortality MDG. Under-5 mortality in Malawi has fallen by nearly 50% in 15 years, to 122 per 1,000 live births in 2006[16]. DFID funds help to maintain high immunisation rates, distribute bed nets, and help health services to better treat childhood malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Malawi had one of the worst maternal mortality ratios in the world (984 per 100,000 births in 2004[17]) but this is falling (now estimated at 800 per 100,000 births[18]) with increased funding for health facilities and staff, supported by DFID. **Free services** to pregnant women and mothers have helped to increase the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel from 38% in 2005 to 45% in 2008[19]. The **number of nurses** is improving from 1 nurse per 4,000 people in 2005 to 1 nurse per 3,000 people in 2008[20].

Delivering improved maternal care

With DFID support Mtengowanthenga Hospital in Dowa district was able to offer free maternity care, upgrade its facilities, and provide incentives to Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) to refer pregnant women they see to hospital.

One beneficiary of this initiative is Kaso Kamwendo, who delivered her fourth child, but the first to be born in a hospital. *"All my other three children were delivered through a TBA at home as I could not afford to pay for hospital delivery. The only non-paying hospital, a government hospital in Lilongwe, is too far away. Now that the hospital provides these services for free, I came to deliver my baby in hospital. Throughout my pregnancy I received good advice on my health. I will encourage other mothers to come and deliver at the hospital."*

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Malawi is a regional success story in the fight against HIV & AIDS. Between 2003 and 2008 prevalence fell from 14% to 12%[21]. The number of HIV positive Malawians alive and on **Anti Retro-Viral Therapy (ART) has increased dramatically** from 3,000 in 2003 to over 147,000[22]. DFID Malawi is contributing £14 million to this national response over four years, seeking to ensure that there is a proper balance between prevention, treatment and care.

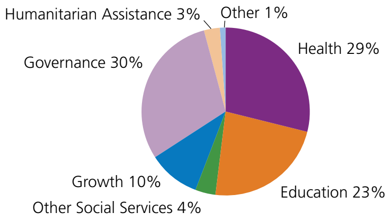
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

DFID recently agreed a joint UK action plan with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the British Council focusing on increasing Malawi's understanding of climate change and improving its ability to access funds to reduce the risks and to adapt to its effects. DFID will be supporting the Malawi Government's national strategy on climate change, working in partnership with others to ensure maximum impact of joint efforts.

Mozambique

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £65.5 million



Since the end of the civil war in 1992 Mozambique has undergone a rapid transformation. Reaching the MDGs requires continued government and donor focus on delivery of basic services, strengthening the democratic process and inclusive economic growth. UK is one of the largest bilateral donors providing approximately £65 million in 2008/9 potentially rising to £70 million in 2010/11. Mozambique's place in the Human Development Index has fallen to 175 out of 179.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

DFID's ten year commitment to Mozambique for a **cash transfer programme** for the poorest and most vulnerable gave the government the confidence to plan for the long term needs of poor families and increase transfer amounts from a maximum of £3.40 to a maximum of £7.30 per month which in 2008 has to date assisted about 287,454 people[1].

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Through DFID's ten year commitment to support to the education sector (£4,500,000 in 2008) 94% of children in Mozambique enrolled in primary school compared to 87% the year before. Overall this means that since 2002 there are an extra **1.46 million attending primary school** of which 803, 511 are girls[2].

Promoting good governance

In November 2008 the third municipal elections took place since multi party democracy was adopted in Mozambique in 1994. To ensure that the elections were free and fair DFID funded the work of an Electoral Observatory to monitor polling stations, double-checks votes and carries out election-awareness campaigns. The Electoral Observatory had representatives in each of the 43 municipalities. Overall they found the elections were conducted democratically and transparently, and in January 2009 the results were validated by Mozambique's Constitutional Council.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

DFID support to the education sector has also helped increase the ratio of girls to boys in primary education; latest figures show this as 91:100. However, girls' completion rate was only 39.4% compared to 52.6% for boys. Therefore more needs to be done to ensure that girls do not leave school before gaining qualifications[3].

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

All children under the age of one continue to be immunised against measles, whereas ten years ago coverage was just 66% (ACA report, 2009). DFID's rolling programme of support (£7 million in 2008/9) has contributed to this.

DFID's sector budget support and malaria bed net programme also helped reduce the number of children dying before their fifth birthday, from 178 per 1,000 in 2,000 to 143 per 1,000 in 2008[4].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

DFID support to the health sector has contributed to a reduction in the proportion of mothers dying in childbirth by 50% since mid 1990s; and institutional births have been rising incrementally from 43% in 2002 to 55% of all births in 2008. This means approximately 100,000 women giving birth in a health facility. However, in 2007, there were still 198 deaths per 100,000 live births in hospital and other facilities[5].

Improving access to health services

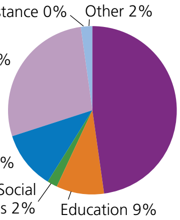
In some rural areas in Mozambique such as Massingir in Gaza province women now benefit from a brand new maternal health centre which includes a *casa mãe espera – (mother-to-be waiting-house)* were women living far away from health posts can stay until they go into labour. Massingir also has a strong vaccination programme to immunise the babies despite only having electricity in the past six months. DFID's support to the health sector has contributed to this progress which is essential given that there are only 8 health posts in the province.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases
DFID's support has contributed to an increase in the number of health units offering services to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS from 386 in 2007 to 744 in 2008[6]. The total number of patients receiving anti-retroviral (ART) treatment increased from zero in 2001 to 118,937 in 2008 of which were 24,300 women. Of this number, 9,393 were children receiving paediatric ARVs, which is the triple number of the children who received ARVs in 2006. The number of HIV positive pregnant mothers receiving treatment to prevent viral transmissions to their baby increased from 24,320 in 2007 to 46,848, in 2008[7].
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability
While this later information is not yet reflected in the current assessment, access to safe water in rural areas has increased from 35% in 2001 to 51% in 2008 DFID continues to support the upgrade of the road network, where the percentage of the network in good or fair condition has increased from 40% in 2001 to 67% in 2008[8].

Nigeria

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Red	Amber	Red	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £110.5 million



Nigeria is off track to meet all the MDGs, and Northern Nigeria has the world's worst human development indicators outside conflict and post-conflict zones. Aid to Nigeria accounts for less than 1% of GDP, so helping Nigeria's government spend its own resources more effectively is critical to reducing poverty. DFID works through a joint strategy with the World Bank and USAID, focusing on systemic reform at federal level and in a number of states to help Nigeria tackle its 3 major constraints to achieving the MDGs: mismanagement of oil revenue; weak accountability mechanisms; low non-oil growth.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

70 million Nigerians (around half the population) live on less than a dollar a day[1]. To halve income poverty, sustained strong growth outside the oil sector is needed, with the benefits shared with the poorest. Nigeria achieved non-oil growth of 7.7% in 2008[2], due to improved macro-economic management. Key to this were the Ministry of Finance (Budget Office), Federal Debt Management Office, and the Central Bank of Nigeria, all of which are supported by DFID technical assistance.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Nigeria still has around seven million children out of school[3]. In nine States, DFID's assistance is establishing school grant systems that minimise leakage of funds and improve accountability. **Improvements in procurement systems have reduced the cost of textbooks**, classrooms and water and sanitation freeing funds to enable government to deliver more. In Kwara State, a comprehensive teacher assessment has been implemented and DFID is now supporting the State to roll out a teacher professional upgrade programme to improve the quality of teaching and learning.

Supporting better quality schooling:

In 2008 DFID provided grants to 375 school management committees. Each schools' local community and teachers jointly decide how to spend the money on school improvements, books, and subsidies to help get more girls attending school regularly.

The goal is to deliver better quality schooling through more accountable use of resources. In 2009 DFID has begun to scale up this grant system to around 3,000 schools[4], with co-financing from four state governments.

Parental Demand for Qu'ranic Learning for Girls is High, Bauchi State, Nigeria

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Between late 2005 and late 2007, girls' attendance in schools directly supported by DFID in six States in Northern Nigeria increased by up to 83%. **Advocacy campaigns** funded by DFID have mobilised community leaders, state governments and the media to ban and inhibit practices such as early marriage and girls' exclusion from school. In early 2009, DFID began **supporting over 700 female teacher trainees** from rural areas, where there are almost no female teachers at present. This will provide role models for girls, encourage girls' enrolment, and make schools more inclusive. **School grants** systems have also been supported to provide separate toilets for girls, water uniforms, bags, and transport subsidies – all of which have helped to boost girls' school attendance [5].

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Roughly one million Nigerian children under five die every year, due in part to low immunisation rates – coverage is below 10% in many Northern states. In 2008/09, DFID provided **training and technical assistance** which enabled all local governments to be supplied with refrigeration equipment to preserve vaccines. This equipment will help ensure that all children have access to vaccines. DFID also supported **work in communities in Katsina State**, which has resulted in a doubling of the number of babies receiving their first immunisations to prevent deaths from measles, tuberculosis and polio.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality rates in Nigeria are amongst the worst in the world. Approximately 42,000 Nigerian women die each year due to pregnancy-related problems. In 2008/09, DFID and the Norwegian government agreed a cooperation arrangement, which will improve maternal health services for up to five million women. DFID **support to Katsina State** demonstrated a gap in the State's provision **of antenatal care**, which the state government addressed by providing mobile clinics. This significantly **increased the number of women attending**.

Improving access to health service

DFID, through the £30 million DFID Health Commodities Project, has provided **drugs** and **medical equipment** to a total of **1,000 health facilities in six Nigerian States**. Primary Health Care centres supported by this project have shown a **58% increase in utilisation within one year of DFID support**[6]. By the end of the project in November 2009, a total of 1,468 facilities will have been supported by DFID, ensuring the availability of drugs for an estimated 24 million outpatient consultations per year.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Three million Nigerians are still living with HIV, but the last four national surveys show a decline in the HIV prevalence rate since 2001. DFID contributed to this decline by **providing 80% of condoms** in Nigeria, and by sending HIV prevention messages to 23 million young people (15 – 24 yrs) through a targeted mass media campaign delivered by the BBC World Service Trust. DFID is providing £50 million to the **National Malaria Programme** as part of an unprecedented multi-partner effort **to distribute 2 insecticide-treated bed nets to each Nigerian household** (totalling 62 million bed nets) by 2010. DFID has already procured 2.5 million bed nets and will provide a further 3.5 million by 2010.

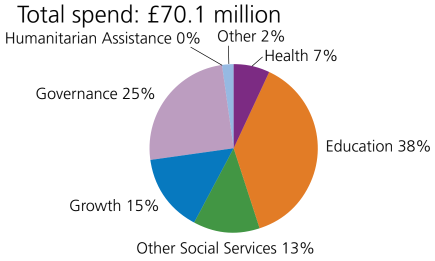
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Nigeria is likely to be one of the countries most affected by climate change, with desert encroachment in the North and a heightened risk of flooding along the highly populated coast in the South. Nigeria's response to these threats has been poor, due to the low awareness of climate change. In February, with support from DFID's **Coalitions For Change (C4C) programme** Nigeria's House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change was inaugurated. The Committee will champion climate change issues in Nigeria, help ensure that climate change issues are adequately addressed in legislation, and promote a more coordinated national response to climate change. DFID technical assistance is also supporting the government to develop a strategy for reform of the power sector.

Rwanda

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £70.1 million



Rwanda has made extraordinary progress since the devastating genocide in 1994. The economy grew at an average rate of 7% between 2004 and 2008[1]. Growth projections have fallen as a result of the global economic crisis but remain relatively robust at 5.7%, mainly due to Rwanda's continued strong agricultural performance. The UK remains Rwanda's largest bilateral budget support donor, with more than two-thirds (£33 million) of DFID's programme provided through the national budget. In 2008, this represented around 6% of the Rwanda Government's annual budget.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

A combination of good rainfall and a strengthened government focus on the agricultural sector during 2007/08 resulted in greatly improved agricultural performance, which is expected to continue in 2009. **Agricultural growth** will continue to be important for reducing poverty. In addition to supporting the government's policies for agricultural growth, DFID also supports **business environment reform** and **improved access to financial services** by the poor, which are fundamental for increased private sector investment, growth, job creation and poverty reduction. Poverty levels have declined from 70% in 1994 to 57% in 2006[2].

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Rwanda is well on track to achieving universal primary education, with a 94% enrolment rate for both boys and girls[3]. DFID has contributed to this by paying the education costs for over 2.4 million children in primary and lower secondary schools and by contributing to the **recruitment of almost 2,000 additional teachers**, **the construction of over 2,300 classrooms** and the provision of more than seven million textbooks. DFID has also helped to encourage other donors to provide more funding for education, notably through its partnerships with the Dutch and Canadian governments.

Protecting the most vulnerable

Around 500,000 women and girls were sexually assaulted during the Rwanda genocide[4] leaving many with mental health problems, permanent disability or illness including HIV/ AIDS.

In 2005 DFID approved funding of £4.25 million over 5 years for the **IMBUTO Foundation-SURF**. This project targets some 2,500 women who survived the genocide and who are now living with HIV/ AIDS. It also provides treatment and support to other family members, including children at risk. An estimated 10,000 dependents will benefit indirectly from family support.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

DFID has mainstreamed **action to promote gender equality and empower women** throughout all its major development programmes in Rwanda. This includes action to promote more land tenure security for women as well as men, increased access to appropriate financial services for rural women, and priority to reducing maternal mortality in our health sector support programme. An emphasis on gender in our education sector support encourages more girls to stay on at school, including small material incentives to attend primary school and the reservation of more places at secondary school for girls.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

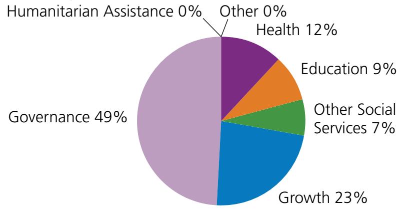
DFID supports the development of better health facilities for the poorest in Rwanda by contributing both to the national budget and to the Ministry of Health's budget and by encouraging government and other donors to coordinate spending on health. Health indicators in Rwanda are now steadily improving. The child mortality rate has fallen from 86 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 62 per 1,000 in 2008[5]. DFID is working with the government to target under-5 mortality, which still remains very high at 152 per 1,000 live births[6].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health The percentage of women between 15 and 49 years using modern contraceptive methods has increased from 10% in 2006 to 27% in 2008[7]. Assisted deliveries have increased from 39% of all deliveries in 2005 to 52% in 2007[8]. DFID is working with the government to target maternal mortality which still remains very high at 750 per 100,000[9].
More than 80% of Rwandans get their living from farming. Most Rwandans hold their land under customary arrangements with no formal documentation, and limited security. Land tenure rights are essential In order to give **Rwanda's smallholders** more confidence to invest in making their land more productive and sustainable. DFID has helped the Rwanda Government to carry out trials in four districts to give **an estimated 7.9 million landholders full property rights**[10]. There are now plans to extend the process nationwide, at a total cost of around £35 million.
MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases The national HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has been estimated to be about 3%[11]. DFID is spending £4.25 million during 2005-2010 for the provision of care and treatment that will improve the lives of 2,500 women genocide survivors living with HIV/AIDS and 10,000 of their dependants. DFID is helping to develop a Health Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) that aims to encourage both government and its development partners, including NGOs, to work together more closely in implementing the government's national health plans and to increase the efficiency and impact of health care.
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability With over nine million people[12] living in an area the size of Wales, the land in Rwanda is under tremendous pressure. With other partners, DFID is helping to introduce better ways of managing the land. This has led to increased rice yields, terraces being built to stop hillsides eroding, and the introduction of new breed of cattle with high productivity. DFID, working with the World Bank, has also helped the Government of Rwanda to implement measures to improve water supply to rural areas.

Sierra Leone

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Amber	Green	Green	Red	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £47.8 million



Sierra Leone has made significant progress since the end of the civil war and remains largely calm but fragile. Future conflict remains a real risk unless economic growth continues and people's quality of life improves. Poverty remains wide-spread and health indicators are very poor.

Amongst the factors causing persistent fragility are: the inability by the Government of Sierra Leone to deliver basic health and education services in rural areas; the threat to economic stability caused by diminishing revenues due to the global downturn; weak accountability to citizens by government and public institutions and lack of employment opportunities for the youth.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Sierra Leone is currently off-track to meet all of the MDGs, except for primary education.

Around 70 percent of the population is below the national poverty line. Child malnutrition (underweight and stunting) rates are between 30 and 40 percent[1]. DFID's programme in Sierra Leone has been recently restructured to focus on improving Human Development outcomes The new **Reproductive and Child Health programme** is focusing on reducing maternal mortality rates and child mortality. The DFID **Water & Sanitation programme** is also aiming to improve access to clean water and better sanitation.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDG2 is the only one Sierra Leone is on track to meet, with the ratio of girls to boys in primary education at 0.91[2]. DFID remains firmly committed to supporting education in Sierra Leone. Budget support has contributed a total of £3 million to the education sector during the 2008-09. This has been used to support the Government of Sierra Leone's ten year education plan, which focuses on delivery of free education.

Improving access to education

The **Sababu Education Project** was set up to restore basic education and to provide vocational skills training in Sierra Leone after the end of the recent conflict. DFID's support is channelled through the World Bank and the African Development Bank. The main focus of the project was teacher training and constructing new schools as well as reconstructing schools and vocational skills training facilities that had been destroyed during the war.

The project has been running for over five years and has covered all districts in the country.

By the end of the project a **total of 6,447[3] teachers will have been trained** and approximately **1,495 schools will have received assistance[4]** under the rebuilding and rehabilitation component.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

During national and local elections in 2007 and 2008, DFID supported **a consortium of NGOs** to encourage women both to vote and to stand as candidates. Nearly 50% more female candidates registered than the last election, including areas where traditionally women do not hold decision-making roles. **One local council now has 50% women councillors[5]**.

DFID is supporting the **International Rescue Committee** in implementing the three Gender Acts that were passed in 2007, which ban gender-based violence, allow women to own property through the registration of customary marriage, and to inherit goods and property.

MDGs 4 & 5 Reduce child mortality and Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality figures are among the worst in the world with 2,100 women per 100,000 dying in childbirth. DFIDs poverty reduction budget support continues to allow the government to provide basic health services to the people of Sierra Leone. In addition, we have committed £16 million to support the government's first ever **Reproductive and Child Health plan** to tackle child and maternal mortality.

DFID also part-funded the country's first ever Demographic and Health Survey, which will provide better information on baseline health indicators to assess the impact of the national programmes on child and maternal mortality.

The Youth Reproductive Health programme

One of the peer educators from the Youth Reproductive Health programme tells a story about one of the pupils in her school: "In the first week of my placement, I met an 18-year old girl. She explained that she was pregnant but wanted to abort the pregnancy. After we discussed the consequences of teenage pregnancy and the dangers of unsafe abortion, she decided to go through with the pregnancy. She had problems with her family and the boy that made her pregnant but I supported her to cope with the situation although she lost the baby after two months.

She wanted to go back to school but her parents refused saying that she could get pregnant again. I persuaded them to give their daughter another chance. She later became my closest friend and now she even helps me to talk to her friends to join family planning and use condoms."

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

In 2008 a DFID supported project delivered 41,500 bed nets to pregnant women and children.

A DFID supported youth reproductive health programme has resulted in a 19% increase in the level of sexually active young people who are faithful to regular sexual partners; and condom use increased by 36% amongst the group. There was also a 7% increase in young people who were able to identify major symptoms of sexually transmitted illnesses and an increase of 9% in the number of young people who were able identify methods of contraception and prevention of HIV transmission.

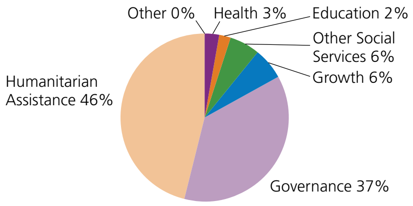
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

DFID continues to support conservation efforts to protect the supply of clean water to Freetown and its two million inhabitants. Our £5 million programme in support of the **Guma Valley Water Company** contributes significantly to the management of the city's water catchments area. Looking ahead our £32 million programme of support to the **national water and sanitation strategy** will target the protection and conservation of water supplies across Sierra Leone.

Sudan

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Grey

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £106.8 million



Sudan's near-middle income status conceals great poverty and inequality between different communities. Pro-poor spending is amongst the lowest in Africa. Conflict-affected areas see minimal peace dividends and rising tensions. Progress on democratic transformation is slow. The southern government is weak and largely unable to deliver basic services, while the drop in oil prices has triggered a fiscal crisis. Darfur remains the world's largest humanitarian operation. Although successful in providing a lifeline to millions, the operating environment remains difficult. A number of key NGOs were expelled in 2009. Peace is a prerequisite for sustainable development in Darfur.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

DFID has committed £50 million to the **Sudan Recovery Fund** in the South, which focuses on improved basic services, community security and livelihoods opportunities. Our humanitarian programme, worth over £55 million in 2008/09, addresses food security both through funding NGOs and through the **Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)**, into which we paid £36 million this year, DFID's largest single humanitarian payment in the world. In support of the **Comprehensive Peace Agreement** between North and South, we have also funded analysis to enable a more equitable split of oil wealth across the country.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Despite significant gains in primary school enrolment since 2005, the achievement of universal primary education in Sudan remains a significant challenge. Much of DFID's support to education in Sudan is channelled through the **Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)**.

In the South, DFID support has secured 127,000 Primary Education Teachers' Guides, 2,817,000 textbooks for primary grades 1-4, and 850,000 textbooks for primary grades 5-8 for Juba[1]. Since its inception in 2006, the **Basic Services Fund (BSF)** has funded the building of **15 new primary schools** and **92 classrooms** resulting in 23,400 additional children attending school[2].

The UN Environmental Programme – considering the environment

The environment is both a cause and victim of the conflict in Darfur. DFID funds the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) to improve the environmental impact of international community activities in Sudan. A major success in 2008 was to 'green' the 2009 strategic framework for all humanitarian and recovery work in Sudan, covering $2.2 billion of programmes. UNEP developed practical environmental guidance and standards for projects; and evaluated projects for environmental sensitivity. It also ensured that environment was chosen as a major theme for 2009; strong buy-in from senior UN management was secured; and a special allocation for the environment was created in the CHF (which managed $150 million in 2008).

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In 2008/09, up to 18.7% of participants trained under DFID's £2.8 million programme for **Support to Effective and Administrative Democratic Governance** in Southern Sudan were women[3]. A similar proportion of women were represented on various committees and groups concerned with project oversight and implementation of the £2 million community and security arms control project.

DFID also supported the establishment of a Sudanese-led process to integrate gender concerns and needs into the Darfur peace process. DFID support to **the national census** (£3.1 million) will ensure that sex disaggregated data is available in Sudan for planning and policy development.

MDG 4 Reduce child mortality

DFID Sudan has continued to tackle high child mortality through strengthening health systems and services. As well as long-term development provided through the funding of MDTFs in the North and South, the humanitarian and recovery programme has provided financial support through international and national partners. This includes a £6 million contribution to the 2009 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Appeal and £36 million for the 2009 CHF.

Humanitarian aid in Darfur, for which DFID is the second largest bilateral donor, has allowed **9.2 million children** to **receive polio vaccinations** and **6.5 million to receive vitamin A supplements**. In Southern Sudan, **2.7 million children received measles inoculations and 3.6 million children received de-worming medicines**[4].

The Basic Services Fund – increasing access to basic services

Initially a successful DFID Sudan bilateral programme begun in 2006, the **Basic Services Fund (BSF)** was extended and expanded at the request of other donors, with DFID as lead donor. With its investments in primary education, primary health, and water and sanitation, the fund contributes to four of the eight MDGs. The BSF has funded the construction of 219 boreholes, providing access to safe drinking water for 176,000 persons (40,000 people above target). It also funded the construction of 1,193 latrines resulting in 11,930 beneficiaries gaining access to improved sanitation (4,000 above target).

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

DFID has supported specific measures to reduce maternal mortality in Sudan. This has included the **provision of free insecticide treated bed nets targeted at pregnant women**, and midwifery kits to support 12,500 normal deliveries. Reproductive health kits, including clean delivery and post rape kits, were distributed to all three states of Darfur. As a result of the renovation of Juba Teaching hospital, 100,000 people now have access to tertiary health care. Since its inception in 2006, **13 BSF Primary Health Care Centres** and **28 Primary Health Care Units** have been constructed in Southern Sudan reaching 1,728,476 beneficiaries[5].

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

DFID's approach to combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases in Sudan has focused on strengthening health systems using humanitarian, recovery and longer term development mechanisms. DFID support has helped to **raise HIV/AIDS awareness at community level** in the 15 northern states, reaching more than 50,000 people. Mother to child transmission services including testing, counselling and treatment for those testing HIV positive, reached more than 12,000 pregnant women in seven different centres. DFID funding for the MDTFs enabled 1,000,000 households to receive a long-lasting insecticide treated bed net.

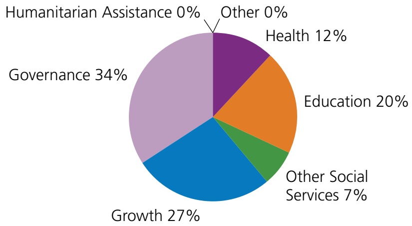
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Through a joint DFID programme, three UN agencies are working together to improve environmental sustainability in Sudan. **HABITAT** has piloted woodless building technology, developing consensus around the technology, training trainers and constructing demonstration pilot buildings. For example, it has helped **El Fasher Technical School produce 6,500 stabilised soil blocks** so far[6]. UNEP is involved in advocacy to increase the environmental focus at the centre of the international effort (see case study). Its has convened and coordinated interested organisations to disseminate good practice. This has for example played a key role in raising the profile of fuel efficient stoves in Darfur.

Tanzania

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £132.7 million



Tanzania remains a good example of political, social and macro-economic stability in Africa. Tanzania had very weak economic performance from the late 1960s – late 1990s and remains a very poor and undiversified economy. In the last decade, much of the benefit of higher growth has been put into health and education, with visible gains. The key challenge is to create enough growth to provide better, non-traditional livelihoods for many more people. The economic crisis will cause a shortfall of at least £70m-£210m in government's resources for 2009[1] and will harm the livelihoods of people in certain sectors like tourism and cotton.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

New data released in 2008 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) revealed that despite high levels of GDP growth, income poverty has declined only very slowly this decade. 33% live below the national poverty line in 2007, compared to 36% in 2001 and 39% in 1992. DFID was active in supporting the NBS in the collection and analysis of this data. On the basis of this new information the government has placed an **increased focus on capital expenditure and growth for poverty reduction**.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

DFID has helped spending on education increase fourfold since 2000 to over £700m per year[2], half of which is for primary schools. **This helped to remove school fees in 2001**.

4,000 extra primary schools have been built and the **number of teachers has increased by 40%.** This has led to an extra four million children being enrolled in primary schooling – **net enrolment rate is now 97%**.[3] Children from poorest households have benefited the most.[4]

In 2008, around 58% of primary school leavers went on to secondary school compared to 22% in 2000.[5]

The EMUSOI centre

As well as supporting efforts in education through budget support, DFID is supporting the **EMUSOI Centre** in north Tanzania to improve the education of pastoralist children, especially girls.

The Centre provides academic and vocational opportunities for over 500 Masai girls.[6]

It also provides shelter for girls who run away from early marriages in order to get an education. At least three of the girls the Centre supports are now attending university in Tanzania.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In education, DFID has encouraged the monitoring of girls' education in the government's performance framework and is exploring targeted ways of extending quality education to girls.

DFID is helping to increase women's access to financial services through its support to **BRAC** and its promotion of **Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)**. BRAC now has nearly 90,000 women clients with a forecast of 290,000 women clients by 2011. It is estimated that by 2011 **VSLAs will have benefited around 300,000 members**, most of whom will have been women.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Budget support from DFID and other partners has allowed health spending to more than quadruple since 2000 to $600 million[7]. This has enabled better performance on malaria treatment and prevention (see below), and also on immunization programmes for young children. **92% of infants were vaccinated against measles** in 2008, and **85% were fully vaccinated against diphtheria**, **whooping cough and tetanus[8]**. This has resulted in child mortality falling by 40% since 1999 (from 147 per 1,000 in the 5 years to 1999, to 91 in the five years to 2009), although around 10% still die before their fifth birthday[9].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

The number of births attended by skilled personnel showed no change for many years, but has increased recently from 41% to 51% between 2004/05 and 2008[10].

DFID is supporting a number of civil society organisations which focus specifically on improving the quality of life of women and girls such as the **Women's Dignity Project**. Last year DFID support to Women's Dignity led to increased research and policy analysis on the nature and extent of health inequalities and poor maternal health outcomes including fistula as well as advocacy on prevention and management of fistula.

Increasing access to clean water

In Kashishi village, wells and water pumps installed by WaterAid with DFID support helped to reduce cases of water borne diseases and also enabled women to participate in economic activities.

Rhoda Swedi was abandoned by her husband, and was able to open a food kiosk thanks to the availability of water. With the income she gets she is now able to feed her children, send them to school and take them to the hospital when needed.

© Water Aid, Tanzania

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The HIV prevalence rate in Tanzania is 6% of the adult population (aged 15 to 49) 2007/08, down from 7% in 2003/04[11]. These rates represent a stabilization of the number of people with HIV/AIDS at around one million (whilst the total population has grown).

Assisted by DFID budget support the government provided some **720,000 vouchers to pregnant women** and **556,000 vouchers to infants** in 2007 for **insect treated mosquito nets (ITNs)** and provided some **12 million doses of malaria drug (ALU)**[12]. Ownership of ITNs in rural areas doubled between 2001 and 2007, and 21% of households who own a net obtained it through this government voucher scheme.[13]

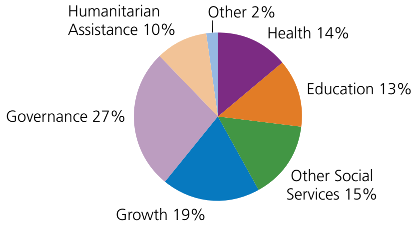
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

With DFID support the Government of Tanzania is investing in water and sanitation, providing some **1.5 million people with new access to water in 2007/08.**[14] 56% of the population in rural and 78% of the population in urban areas now have access to a safe water supply. Only around 50% have access to improved sanitation.[15] Through DFID's support WaterAid has been able to work with the **Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET)** to promote issues of governance and equity in the sector. DFID is providing £980,000 to WaterAid for five years (2005-10) as core funding for its work.

Uganda

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £71.1 million



Uganda's impressive economic growth and social policy frameworks have led to a significant poverty decrease: 56% in 1992 to 31% in 2006[1]. Despite the global financial crisis Uganda's prospects for success are strong. Challenges include getting on track on MDGs for infant and maternal mortality and primary education. Progress is needed on public sector reform, recovery in northern Uganda and taking decisive action on corruption. Rapid population growth will be a key constraint to economic growth and poverty reduction.

The UK provides half its programme in budget support.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Uganda is on track to meet MDG 1 if growth continues to translate into poverty reduction as it has done in recent years. **Uganda's poverty headcount is now lower than all the countries in the region, except Kenya**. With the support of DFID and other donors to the Government of Uganda, there has been a large fall in income poverty: from 39% in 2002/03 to 31% in 2005/6;[2] although the percentage of the population living in poverty in the northern region remains high at 61%.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

DFID supports education in Uganda through general budget support. Primary education enrolment increased by a further 170,000 during 2007-08 bringing the total to over 7.5 million children[3]. Over the past ten years, universal primary education has contributed to a 7% improvement in literacy rates for 15-24 year olds. However, Uganda is still off track to achieve 100% primary education enrolment, and less than half of all children who start primary school complete their full primary education.

Getting the Story Straight

Up to 68% of households in Uganda experience domestic violence[4]. In 2008, 73 women were killed in domestic disputes. DFID provided £135,000 to the **Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP)** to improve the sensitivity of reporting on domestic violence in the media . CEDOVIP worked with 35 Kampala based journalists to raise awareness of domestic violence as in issue of human rights. As a result 45% of the 267 reports of domestic violence written in 2008 were objective and less than 20 were sensationalised. Media houses are now advocating against violence and for the **enactment of the Domestic Violence Bill**, which is currently in Parliament.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

DFID works to influence government policies to ensure that they promote gender equality. **Free secondary education** was introduced in 2007. This has resulted in a **31% increase in the number of girls enrolled in the first year of secondary school**[5], and a slight improvement in gender parity in secondary education. Uganda remains firmly on-track to achieve gender parity in primary enrolment.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

To tackle the off track maternal and child health MDGs, DFID is supporting the government of Uganda to improve the quality of health service delivery. DFID support is used to highlight the reforms needed in the public sector and ensure health workers are at their post and delivering medicines and health care.

DFID worked with the UN and the Government of Uganda to secure Uganda's commitment to the **International Health Partnership. (IHP)** The IHP will support better health outcomes in Uganda, through providing better coordination among donors; improving health systems; and developing and supporting countries' own health plans

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

DFID works to ensure better maternal health outcomes through budget support and policy dialogue with the government. Last year the Government of Uganda developed a maternal health roadmap to reduce maternal mortality, with the support of DFID and other donors.

Protecting the vulnerable: The Hospice Africa Uganda

'Hospice Africa Uganda' is one of 187 NGOs funded by the £4.7 million Civil Society Fund supported by DFID. It works to ensure that people living with HIV/AIDS and their families have access to palliative care. Emmanuel, one of the beneficiaries of the project, had end-stage HIV/AIDS which was progressing rapidly despite treatment. Emmanuel wanted to return to his village, where no palliative care services were available, but he could not afford the transport fare. *"I want to go home alive, not in a box".* Hospice facilitated his transport home, counselled Emmanuel and his mother on what to expect, and advised on care. Emmanuel died peacefully in his village. Without DFID's contribution, Hospice Africa Uganda would not be able to provide such an important service to terminally ill HIV/AIDS patients[6].

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

DFID's support is helping Uganda implement the national strategic plan for HIV & AIDS, which is now in its second year. The number of people becoming infected is rising, demonstrating the huge and ongoing challenge of tackling the epidemic.

In the last year, **43% more adults** and **26% more children** received **Anti Retroviral Treatment** and **108 more facilities provided ART**[7]. DFID has directly provided **7% of the condoms in country** and helped ensure that 90% of AIDS and ART care centres had condoms in stock.

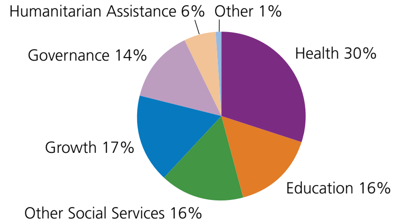
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Over the last five years DFID has provided up to £4.9 million emergency water and sanitation interventions in areas of northern and eastern Uganda which was affected by conflict and flooding. DFID support has been used provide water points in northern Uganda in areas to which Internally Displaced Persons are returning. Significant progress has been made in improvement of sanitation facilities. Access to improved water supplies in rural areas is at 63%, an increase from 58.5% in June 2006.[8]

Zambia

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Amber

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £46.9 million



Zambia achieved its tenth successive year of economic growth in 2008. Improved macroeconomic management has enabled it to allocate more money to key priorities including health and education, but serious challenges remain. Progress on the MDGs remains uneven and the current global economic downturn has reduced growth projections and is causing macroeconomic instability.

DFID has made a ten year commitment to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Zambia to help it meet these challenges.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

DFID is working with the Zambian Government to implement **social cash transfer** pilots which provide regular cash grants to the poorest households. So far **11,867 households[1] have been reached** through the pilots.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

DFID is providing budget support to improve basic service delivery in education, and free basic education was introduced in 2002. Primary enrolment rates are currently 96%[2].

Improving welfares – social cash transfers

Since 2007, DFID has provided the Government of Zambia with £2 million to implement social cash transfer pilots. An evaluation of the programme in August 2008 showed that beneficiary households surviving on one meal a day fell by 30%, and where hunger persisted after meals fell by 38%[3].

Mulumbenji Sakala is 69 years old. She was widowed in 1996, and now lives with her two surviving children and 12 grandchildren who are double orphaned. Mulumbenji receives £13 every two months. She uses the money to buy clothes, pay for school fees for her grandchildren and pay for transport to take her to and from the hospital. Mulumbenji says *"since I am in need of regular health care, I have to go to the hospital regularly. Each time I travel, I have to pay ZKw10,000 (£1.25) for the transport. And so I use some of the money received to pay for transport to the hospital"*. Mulumbenji has also been able to buy a pig with the money she receives which has since given birth to six piglets that can be slaughtered for sale when they are fully grown.

Mulumbenji dressed in clothes she bought from the cash transfer posing in front of her house, Katete.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

DFID works through its support to the government's budget to promote the rights of women and girls. By 2006 Zambia achieved a gender parity ratio of 0.96 in basic education **(Grades 1-9, ages 5-13)[4]**, and is **on track to achieve total parity in the next few years**. Progress in moving towards gender parity in high school (Grades 10-12) has been slower, with the ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates increasing only gradually from 0.78 in 2000 to 0.83 in 2007[5].

Between 1990 and 2007 the proportion of seats held by women In parliament has increased from 7% to 15%, and is now close to the Sub Saharan African average of 17%[6].

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

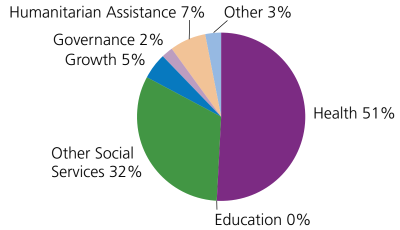
Since the removal of health user fees in rural areas in 2006, DFID has committed £2.9 million each year to assist the health sector in coping with the additional utilisation of services. This has contributed to Zambia being on track to meet the MDG target for reducing child mortality. Under-five mortality has declined from 168 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001/02 to 119 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007[7].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health Although the maternal mortality ratio has declined from 729 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2002 to 591 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007[8], Zambia is still off track to meet the MDG target. Fertility rates remain high and levels of skilled birth attendance are poor. Zambia is planning to spend £5 million over the next three years to improve birth outcomes by increasing the availability of emergency obstetric equipment and the number of midwives present during births.
Strengthening the response to AIDS and vulnerable groups £3.6 million (2003-2009) has been committed to the Civil Society Fund component of DFID's STARZ programme (Strengthening the AIDS Response, Zambia). In the last two years this support has enabled **180,000 condoms** to be distributed, **8,311 orphans and vulnerable children receiving care** and **6,480 people aged 14-49 years receiving HIV test results and post counselling**[9].
MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases DFID is one of the lead donors in Zambia for HIV and AIDS. Our programme focuses on support to the **National AIDS Council**; the provision of commodities including condoms; strengthening civil society; and providing inputs to HIV workplace programmes, including the private sector. By the end of 2008, Zambia was providing **200,000 people with life-saving anti-retroviral treatment (up from just 3,000 in 2003)**[10]. The 2008 malaria indicators survey indicates that Zambia is making significant progress in reducing both morbidity and malaria case fatality. This is as a result of implementing integrated interventions at scale including use of more effective drugs, insecticide treated nets and intermittent preventive therapy for pregnant women.
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability DFID contributes to the policy dialogue in the environmental and water sectors through the Joint Assistance Strategy process, and the Performance Assessment Framework for Poverty Reduction Budget Support.

Zimbabwe

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £56.0 million



Following years of prolonged economic mismanagement and hyperinflation, Zimbabwe has entered a period of fragile transition. The new unity government faces on-going humanitarian challenges (large scale food shortage, collapsed services, significantly increasing poverty and unemployment) while under-taking the task of building a strong, reform oriented government. In the coming months, the unity government will be challenged to maintain sufficient momentum to pursue a reform agenda and direct resources to the needs of the poor.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

DFID has been supporting the delivery of alternatives to food aid to some of the poorest and most vulnerable households in Zimbabwe and has continued to help protect livelihoods through gardens, farming and livestock management in the last year. The **Protracted Relief Programme** spends £10 million each year to improve access to water and sanitation in rural areas, strengthen household nutrition and to provide essential care to the chronically ill. In 2008 the programme reached up to 2 million people. **Over 200,000 households received seeds and fertiliser** and contributed to an **overall 10% increase in national cereal production**[1] .

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

While the latest assessment shows that Zimbabwe is on track for primary school enrolment, based on 2006 data. A more recent report suggests the situation has deteriorated since 2006. During the 2008 Zimbabwe elections, many schools were taken over as bases from Zanu PF militias disrupting the education system. Teachers were targeted during the post election violence because many had acted as election officials, many left the country and those remaining went on strike. By the end of the year, perhaps no more that 20% of schools were functioning[2]. Under the multi-donor **Programme of Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children,** DFID is contributing £22 million over four years through UNICEF and NGO partners to reach over 350,000 vulnerable children.

Protecting Access to Basic Services in Fragile States

As the recent cholera epidemic began to unfold, DFID was already working with partners to procure and distribute basic medicines to support a broader health response and to enable basic health care to be delivered. When the migration of health workers increased as salary levels reached a value of 10p a month, DFID and partners designed and rolled out a retention scheme aimed at ensuring health workers could remain at their posts. Health services are now open and functional, although they remain fragile and require significant strengthening[3].

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Zimbabwe faces rising maternal mortality; the lowest female life expectancy in the world at 34 years for women (WHO 2006); rising sexual and gender based violence; highly gendered HIV and AIDS infection rates and discrimination against women in terms of property ownership and inheritance. DFID supported the development of a national gender strategy and mechanisms for multi-donor pooled funding. The new **DFID and EC Gender Support Programme** is being finalised and will significantly increase the amount and predictability of funding for gender equality in civil society as well as enhance donor harmonisation.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

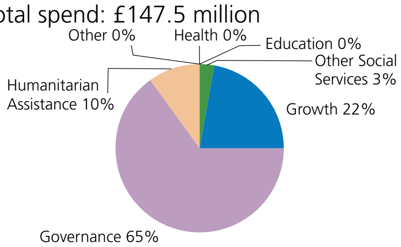
Child mortality has increased in the last few years in Zimbabwe as service delivery has weakened. This MDG is off track and HIV positive children are particularly vulnerable. DFID has **supported efforts to have every child vaccinated and given vitamin A supplements**. Malnutrition, the underlying cause of much child morbidity and mortality, has not exceeded emergency levels in any district partly because of the massive food aid programme supported by DFID and others.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health In the face of collapsing health system, DFID worked this year to protect access to basic care by the poorest in Zimbabwe. Based on current programmes aimed at saving maternal and newborn lives and rolling out HIV prevention and treatment, DFID worked with other partners to anticipate some of the worst effects of systems collapse, to reposition resources to manage disease outbreaks, to support the procurement of essential drugs and supplies and, most recently to roll out a retention scheme for health workers.
Improving maternal health DFID has been working closely with partners in Zimbabwe to halt the increase in maternal mortality. A critical part of this has been to maintain access to family planning and to ensure that women are able to choose when to become pregnant. The rate of contraceptive prevalence has increased in Zimbabwe from 55% in 1999 to 60% 2006[4] and continues to increase even as the economy and most basic services have declined. Unmet need is below 13%. Contraception protects the lives of women and their other children by ensuring that pregnancies are spaced adequately. In a declining economic environment, meeting unmet need for family planning has a positive impact on the health of women, children and the whole household.
MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases HIV prevalence rate has significantly declined from 18.1% in 2006 to 15.6%[5] partly due to the high availability of male and female condoms (one of the highest in the world). Over 60% of married women in Zimbabwe use contraception, one of the highest in Africa[6] . DFID's contribution to the Expanded Support Programme for HIV and AIDS has given **access to anti retroviral (ARV) treatments for more than 25,000 people**. DFID is also a lead donor in the **Programme of Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children** which **will reach approximately 345,000 children** many of whom have been orphaned by HIV. This year, in the face of economic failures, DFID co-funded an emergency spraying programme for malaria prevention aimed at preventing over two million infections.
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability There are growing numbers of internally displaced people in Zimbabwe as a result of government interventions and the harsh economic climate. This has resulted in widespread environmental damage as communities settle into new areas in search of new livelihoods. DFID works to reduce pressures on natural resources by encouraging the diversification of livelihoods; promoting the principles of sustainable resource use; introducing conservation farming to address the challenge of declining soil structure and promoting the use of Micro-dosing of fertiliser which reduce acidification of the soils.

Afghanistan

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	Red	Grey	Grey

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £147.5 million



Thirty years of conflict have left Afghanistan the fifth poorest country in the world. Of a population of more than 25 million, over 40% live in poverty and another 20% are vulnerable to it.[1] Almost 10 million do not have enough to eat.[2] The Afghan state remains fragile and does not yet command the confidence of the Afghan people. The insurgency continues to exploit government weaknesses.

The rest of the international community defined the MDGs against a baseline of 1990. Because of its lost decades and the lack of available information, Afghanistan has defined its MDG contribution as targets for 2020 from baselines of 2002 to 2005.[3]

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

It is estimated that over 40% of the Afghan population live in poverty. Having averaged 10-15% over the last five years, economic growth fell to just 3% in 2008-9.[4]

DFID has helped provide credit to the poorest by providing £40.5m to the Microfinance Investment and Support Facility for Afghanistan between 2002 and 2009. Over $600m worth of small loans have now been made to over 450,000 entrepreneurs to help them set up or expand small businesses[5]. Approximately $165m of this is attributable to DFID funding.

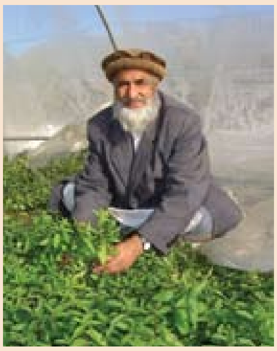
Hunger is also a serious problem: almost 40% of the population, about 10 million, do not have enough to eat.[6] In 2008/9, DFID provided £14m to a World Food Programme appeal. The programme **appears to have provided an emergency safety-net for 4.5 million vulnerable Afghans**.[7]

Harakat (formerly the Afghanistan Investment Climate Facility)

Harakat's mission is to make Afghanistan a better place to do business. The programme helps to reduce red tape, increase access to credit, improve the use of land as an asset and facilitate joint public-private investments in new infrastructure.

Harakat was launched by the International Development Secretary, Douglas Alexander in June 2008 and DFID will provide £30m in funding to 2013.

Harakat is still in its infancy but is expected to last for seven years. So far, it has approved several programmes for **funding, including a hotline for traders to report insecurity and corruption**. It has also funded the first assessment of the ease of doing business in Afghanistan in four years. A number of other programmes are in the pipeline.



MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Afghan literacy rates remain among the lowest in the world, with huge regional variations. However, progress has been made. The number of children enrolled in school grew to 6.7 million in 2009, up from 1 million in 2001.[8]

DFID supports the education sector through **annual contributions to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund** (ARTF), providing it with £60m in 2008/9. This helped pay the salaries of over 165,000 teachers.

DFID support for community level projects through the National Solidarity Programme

Ten-year old Zarmina is too young to remember life under the Taliban, but she and her family suffered during that time. They had to leave their village and she and her sisters were stopped from going to school. After the fall of the Taliban, the family returned to their village and Zarmina returned to school.

Her school was destroyed during the war, but has now been rebuilt by the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), which the UK has supported with £32 million between 2003 and 2009. The NSP has **financed over 47,000 community level projects since 2003**.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Afghanistan ranks below all countries except Niger on the Gender Development Index. While 68 of 249 seats in the lower house of the National Assembly are reserved for women, [9] their power to influence decision making is limited. Only 13% of Afghan women aged 15 or over are literate. [10] There has, however, been some progress in school enrolment – girls now account for a third of children in school. [11] Female entrepreneurs are also making progress. **Of over 450,000 microfinance loans that were issued to March 2009, 60% went to women**.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Almost 20% of Afghan children die before their fifth birthday. [12] Most deaths among children under-five years of age in Afghanistan result from infectious causes, with diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and vaccine-preventable illnesses accounting for nearly 60% of deaths. Lack of access to a clean water source and poor sanitation are the major contributory factors to poor health. [13]

Progress has been made on immunisation. In 2006, **63% of children in rural areas had been immunised against measles** [14] – an apparent increase on the 53% recorded in 2005, [15]. Diptheria, polio and tetanus (DPT) coverage in rural areas stood at 35% in 2006, compared to around 17% in 2005.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Afghanistan has the third highest maternal mortality rate in the world – around 1800 out of every 100,000 females will die from child birth-related reasons. [16] Qualified female health workers are missing in over one third of all health facilities countrywide, thereby constraining women's access to health care.

The lack of available health care contributes to the fact that almost 9 out of 10 deliveries are taking place at home, and almost 8 out of 10 deliveries are being attended by unskilled personnel. [17] Afghanistan has a target to reduce the maternal mortality rate by 50% between 2002 and 2015. [18] The latest data covers 2005 and 2006 and so it is not yet possible to measure change in maternal mortality rates. [19]

DFID **supports improvements in the health sector through annual contributions to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)**, providing it with £60m in 2008/9. This helped pay the salaries of over 155,000 Afghan civil servants.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Even though current levels are low, Afghanistan is a potentially high-risk country for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Drug abuse is prevalent; most users inject drugs through shared needles but are unaware of the dangers. Malaria is endemic in elevations below 1500 metres and is prevalent in more than 60% of the country, with over 13 million people at risk. In 2004, the annual incidence of malaria was around 2-3 million. [20] The total caseload of Tuberculosis (TB) is estimated at 333 active cases and 91 fatalities per 100,000 of population per year. Young adult women appear to be a highly vulnerable group, and account for 70% of all adult cases of morbidity and mortality of TB reported by public health facilities. [21] DFID contributes to the ARTF which helps the government pay the salaries of health workers.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Afghanistan is likely to be one of the countries worst hit by climate change and is already feeling the effects: mean temperatures have risen and precipitation has fallen over the last 30 years. The frequency of drought and flash floods has increased. [22] A DFID-funded study predicts that Afghanistan will experience a further increase of 1.5 – 4 degrees centigrade by 2030, regardless of global mitigation efforts. And the country will become increasingly drier owing to decreases in spring rainfall. [23]

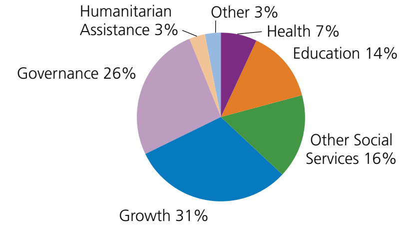
An integrated environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction assessment was piloted on the Government's Horticulture Livestock Programme (HLP), to which DFID provided £3m in 2008/9. **The HLP is training 3550 farmers to plant 330,000 saplings and rehabilitate 10,750 orchards.** [24] It is too early to judge the impact of the pilot but the Government has already agreed that additional assessments can be conducted on two new nationally-led programmes: the Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility and the Helmand Agriculture and Rural Development Programme.

Bangladesh

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09

Total spend: £132.9 million



Approximately 40% of the population (56 million people) remain poor. Confrontational politics and poor governance are at the heart of the development challenge. National elections in December 2008 were free and fair, with huge voter turnout (87%). Tackling the negative effects of the global economic downturn and maintaining growth are major challenges for the newly elected Government. Programmes in the new Bangladesh Country Plan will help reduce poverty and adapt to climate change. There is a specific focus on improving social services and social protection, creating jobs and incomes, and improving governance. The status of women and aid effectiveness are strong cross-cutting themes.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Good progress has been made on income poverty reduction. The proportion of the population below the lower national poverty line dropped from 34% in 2000 to 25% in 2005[1] and Bangladesh is on track to meet the 2015 target. Economic growth remains strong, and preliminary estimates suggest that poverty levels are lower now than they were in 2005. Hunger and nutrition, however, remain a problem for Bangladesh.[2]

The UK is spending £145 million over 9 years (2004/5 – 2013/14) on regular grants to the very poor and extreme poor (social transfers) through which **5.5 million people will be lifted out of extreme poverty**.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Since 2004 the UK has brought **over a million children into NGO schools**. It has helped build **15,000 new classrooms**, recruited **14,000 new teachers**, and provided **technical education and jobs to 10,000 poor children living in urban areas. Enrolment increased to 91.1% in 2007 from 84% in 2000[3].**

Enrolment rates are on track but literacy rates and the numbers of children completing primary education are low. Poor quality schools, materials, curriculum and teaching methods are the main problems.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress towards gender equality has been mixed. Progress has been seen in education, health, employment opportunities and there has been an increase in women's access to finance. Girls' school enrolment is now higher than boys', at 94.7% in 2007[4]. Women still have limited access to jobs, assets, political influence, justice, nutrition and health care.

DFID is focused on reaching the extreme poor, particularly women. **In 2008** DFID provided over **£13 million in cash and productive assets to 140,000 extremely poor women**. By 2013, DFID programmes will lift 6 million people out of extreme poverty with a total investment of £190m. 90% of the direct beneficiaries of our extreme poverty programmes are women.

Challenging Frontiers of Poverty Reduction.

The Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction programme allows poor women to earn their way out of poverty. The women are provided with land, money, training, livestock and seeds to set up their own businesses. They receive a regular cash allowance to help during the start up phase of their business.

They also receive access to essential health care, free legal services as well as training to educate them about their rights. Following a successful first phase that benefited 100,000 women, the UK has committed £75 million to a seven-year second phase, which aims to **help a further 800,000 extremely poor women** and their households. **285,000 women have so far benefited under this second phase**.[5]

One of the beneficiaries of DFID funded project Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP).

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Bangladesh is on track to reach MDG 4. Infant mortality has declined from an average of 65 deaths per 1000 live births in 2004 to an average of 52 by 2007[6]. **82% of children between 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.** Despite this significant progress, 1 in 15 children die before they reach their 5th birthday[7]. The UK's health programme (approximately £25 million per year) is helping to strengthen service delivery, accelerate progress on MDGs and target the extreme poor.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal deaths remain amongst the highest in the world at 320 per 100,000 live births (2007).[8] MDG 5 is off track to meet its target of 143 by 2015.

The UK provides approximately £25 million annually, working with the Government of Bangladesh, the United Nations and NGOs to **strengthen the provision of health care services**, in order to accelerate improvements in maternal and neonatal health.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

UK-funded HIV prevention work has reduced the high risk behaviours of sex workers and Injecting Drug Users (IDU) and prevalence of HIV and AIDS has remained at a low level overall. However, HIV prevalence rates amongst IDUs have risen significantly since 1998. The overall HIV prevalence in 2006 was 0.9%, with the highest rate of HIV prevalence reported amongst male IDUs in one community in Dhaka (at 7%). This indicates for the first time that HIV has exceeded 5% in any one group, and that Bangladesh has moved from a low-prevalence country to one with a concentrated epidemic.[9]

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Climate change is a major environmental challenge for Bangladesh. The UK is providing £75 million over 5 years to: **help the country build resilience and adapt against the effects of climate change; encourage low-carbon growth** and promote more domestic and international engagement and political commitment to address climate change in Bangladesh. The UK is providing an additional £100 million over the next eight years to support sustainable livelihoods for people living in areas most vulnerable to climate change.

Since 2006, **1.8 million more people** have **access to safe, reliable water supply** and **7 million more people have access to improved sanitation** as a result of DFID programmes. However, access to water and sanitation is still a major challenge. Over 30 million people do not have access to adequate supplies of safe drinking water, 36% of the rural and urban population.

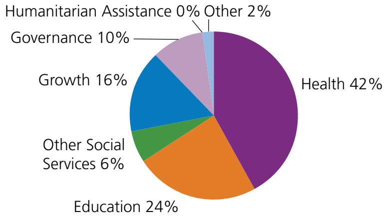
Improved sanitation

Lack of safe drinking water, limited access to useable latrines and poor hygiene remain major challenges in Bangladesh. UK support to a joint UNICEF-Government of Bangladesh programme from 2000 to 2006 **helped 7.5 million people to access improved sanitation** and to adopt important hygiene practices, such as hand washing after using the latrine or before preparing food. With an additional £36 million this hygiene education will be extended to some 30 million people by 2011. 3 million people will also benefit from new or improved latrines and over 2 million from access to a new safe water supply.

India

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Amber	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £297.0 million



India is the world's largest democracy. Despite strong economic growth, 42% of the population live on less than $1 a day: 19% more poor people than in the whole of Africa. This represents one third of the world's poor[1].

India is the world's 4th largest economy. The global economic crisis has slowed growth in India from 8-9% in recent years to about 4.5% in 2009[2]. DFID India (DFIDI) estimates that this means an extra 9-12m people may remain in poverty in 2009 as a result of the slowdown.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Although extreme poverty in India has fallen from 46% of the population in 1987 to 34% in 2005[3], India still experiences high levels of poverty and hunger: 450m Indians live on less than $1 a day, and a further 380m Indians live on less than $2 a day. Poverty in the rural areas is acute, especially for socially excluded groups. 43% of children are underweight, which is almost double the rate of sub-Saharan Africa. To achieve our objectives for MDG 1, faster and more inclusive growth is required.

DFIDI's **rural development programmes** (£149.4 million over 2000-2012), which target the poorest in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, have helped raise **more than 2 million people out of poverty since 2000**. As under-nutrition remains a significant challenge for India overall, we are providing £250m (2004-2012) to state health programmes to help tackle it. In the DFID focus states of Orissa and West Bengal, the number of children under three who are undernourished has declined from 54% in 1998-99 to 44% in 2005, and 49% to 44% respectively[4]. Following the global economic downturn, DFIDI is developing a new programme to support poor people's access to funding and markets in four of the poorest states in India[5]; and supporting increased World Bank **loans for infrastructure and to Small & Medium Enterprise**s, which are crucial for creating the jobs and income needed to reduce poverty.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

The quality of education continues to pose a major challenge and there is insufficient access to upper primary and secondary schooling, especially for girls. Only about 70% of children enrolled attend school regularly; parents often elect to keep their children away (and working).

DFIDI is supporting the Government of India's flagship national elementary education programme, *Sarva Shiksha Abihyan* (SSA), which has expanded India's elementary education system by a third since 2005, providing more schools, classrooms, teachers, textbooks, toilets and drinking water[6]. SSA is focused on ensuring children especially those from minority groups – all get a chance at good quality elementary education. DFID has helped bring more than **20 million more children into school since 2003/04**[7]; and helped to establish **250,000 new schools in 6 years. Almost equal numbers of boys and girls are now attending school at primary level and upper primary level**; and Scheduled Caste[8] children are enrolled at similar rates to the majority of the population.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Women are disproportionately represented among India's poor: half of them cannot read; they are under-represented in the employment sector and the gap between male and female wages has increased[9]. Preference for sons, infanticide and neglect of girls are widespread in parts of the country – in some areas, there are only 850 girls for every 1000 boys[10]. One in three women has reported domestic violence[11].

DFIDI supports the **Government of India's Education for Women's Equality programme (Mahila Samakhya)**, which educates and builds the capacity and confidence of women and girls to demand better services. This programme has **reached over 1 million women in nine states**[12] and has helped women ensure their daughters go to school, stand for and win elected political positions, find jobs, deal with domestic violence and hold local governments to account. DFID has also played a major role in the exponential growth of the microfinance industry[13] in India by providing £17 million from 2000-09 to support NGOs and entrepreneurs to become microfinance institutions. This has helped **11.2 million people – mostly women – access micro-credit since 1999**[14], allowing them to meet their needs for food, shelter and income.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

A quarter of the world's newborn deaths occur in India.[15] A child dies from a preventable disease every 15 seconds. DFIDI provides £252m (2005-11) to the Government of India's Reproductive and Child Health (RCH2) Programme and over £50m annually to four state programmes, which has **helped nearly 2000 health facilities to provide: specialist maternal and newborn care**; ensured that over **11,000 public health facilities are functional in rural areas; and recruited and trained more than 540,000 community-based health workers** (who play a crucial role in promoting safer child births, child immunisation and nutrition) since 2005-06. The infant mortality rate has decreased from 79/1000 live births in 1992-93 to 55/1000 in 2007, with notable drops in our focus states of Orissa (112 to 65), West Bengal (75 to 48) and Madhya Pradesh (88 to 70)[16].

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Over a fifth of the world's maternal deaths occur in India[17]. A woman dies in childbirth every 5 minutes.

In addition to our support to RCH2 mentioned above, DFIDI has also provided £250m (2004-2012) to help reduce maternal mortality through health programmes in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Since 2005/06, the **number of babies born at government facilities by trained staff has increased by 30% to 14.2m deliveries in 2007/08**[18]. DFID partner states have shown a higher increase than the national average[19].

Over 30m women in India have benefited from supervised births in the last two years (2007-2009)

Community-based health workers trained through programmes supported by DFID are playing a crucial role in ensuring that deliveries in hospitals and health centres are safer. In the DFID-supported states of Orissa and Madyha Pradesh, supervised deliveries in government health facilities have increased from approximately 850,000 in 2005-06 to over 1.4m 2007-08.[20] DFID's direct support for this program is saving thousands of mothers.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

One fifth of the world's new cases of TB occur in India and an estimated 2.4 million people are living with HIV.[21] DFIDI is providing £42m (2005-11) to the **Government of India's Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme II** to help detect and treat TB cases and reduce the number of deaths and new cases. We are also providing £102m over 2007-11 to the **National AIDS Control Programme II** to expand its coverage to high risk groups and increase its care support and treatment. Since 1997, the annual number of **deaths from TB in India** has **reduced** from 500,000 **to fewer than 370,000**[22] – saving 1.2 million lives. For over a decade, DFID has helped India to keep HIV prevalence below 0.5% in the general population.[23]

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Over 42 million Indians live in slums, of which 45% do not have access to improved sanitation facilities. Over half of the people in the world who have to defecate in the open live in India[24]. DFID is the largest bilateral donor in the urban sector. DFID is providing £236m from 1999 to 2010 to programmes in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. So far, **DFID has helped around 3.7 million slum dwellers in these states by supporting better water and sanitation**[25].DFID has also contributed £20 million towards **improving water supply and sanitation among rural households in 14 states across India** through the Child Environment Programme (CEP), which in 2008-09 helped around 9.3 million poor people access improved sanitation and 550,000 poor people access improved water supply in rural India[26].

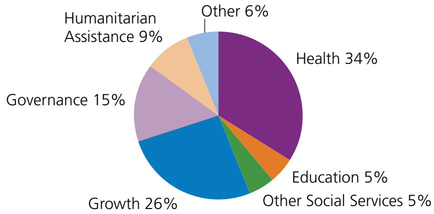
India's first open defecation free municipality

DFID has supported Kalyani Municipality in West Bengal to become the first municipal body to be declared free from open defecation. Over 10,000 families in Kalyani in 52 slums[27] now have sanitary toilets in their homes, and incidences of gastrointestinal disorders (diarrhoea, worm infestation, etc) have more than halved in the last two years.

Nepal

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £58.0 million



Nepal is emerging from a 10 year conflict. An election was held in April 2008, and a Maoist-led coalition government was formed in August 2008.

Nepal is the 14th poorest country in the world. Poverty in the last decade declined from 43% to 31% largely due to remittances. But increasing food costs and the downturn of the global economy pose huge challenges to the progress made this far. DFID Nepal is working with the government and partners to support the peace process; provide better access to economic opportunities and reduce poor people's vulnerability to economic and climatic shocks. It is also helping to build a more effective and inclusive state which includes the delivery of basic services.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Over 8 million people live below the national poverty line and almost 50% of Nepal's children are malnourished. The Livelihood and Forestry Programme in Nepal (£19m) have through supporting community forestry: reduced the vulnerability of three million people, and has substantially lifted 50,000 families out of poverty since the programme began in 2001. It captures three million tonnes of carbon monoxide each year, worth US $30-50 million if tradable on the carbon markets. DFID Nepal supported programmes which provided employment in road construction (35,000 people), and helped improve livelihoods in forestry (75,000 people), agriculture (100,000 people), and providing vocational training (15,000 people) in 2008/9.

This support reaches a total of 225,000 people annually and increases their incomes. Over the next 3 years, we aim to expand our current work on jobs and growth so that at least 500,000 people benefit annually from these programmes from 2009-2012.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Literacy rates are as low as 29% in some ethnic groups in Nepal[1]. DFID has committed £20 million over a period of 5 years (2004-2009) to the **National Education for All programme (EFA)**. The programme aims to improve access to schools, equity, efficiency and institutional capacity in the education sector.

Net enrolment at primary level increased from 89.1% to 91.1% in 2008[2]. In 2007/8 the EFA programme constructed 4,670 new classes, rehabilitated 1,846 classes and improved school facilities to include latrines, drinking water and fences in 2,372 schools.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Women in Nepal suffer social, economic and political discrimination. However, significant progress has been made with female political empowerment in Nepal. The newly elected **Constituent Assembly (CA) has the highest percentage of women of any similar body in South Asia**. Of 191 CA women members, 41 were directly associated with partner organisations supported by DFID.

With DFID financial support of £3 million in 2008, **short term skills training was provided to 15,000 youths, 60% of which were women**.

My hands are ready for writing the constitution of the country

Hasina Begum is a member of the Constitutional Assembly (Parliament) She undertook General and Social Exclusion training to build her understanding around inclusion issues in order to influence the parliamentary process.

This training was supported by DFID and partners through the Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund Programme (RDIF). Hasina says that the training helped women leaders to bond and work together for common issues affecting women and excluded groups.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

In Nepal, 1 in 6 children die before their 5th birthday.[3] In 2008/9 we provided £8m to Nepal's Health Sector. This support helped in immunizing 88% and 79% of children against DPT3 and Measles respectively. DFID support helped the **expansion of child health programmes in 48 districts**, **national immunisation campaign in 75 districts**, **special polio vaccination programme in 40 districts**, and Japanese Encephalitis immunisation in additional 8 districts. DFID's contribution is crucial in helping the government achieve its targets for MDG 4, for which it is on track.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Women in Nepal are forty times more likely to die in childbirth than in the UK.[4] In 2008/9 DFID provided £7.64m to the **Safe Motherhood Programme (SMP).** This **contributed to skilled birth attendance training; safe delivery incentives for women** and infrastructure development to both improve the availability and quality of emergency obstetric care services. It also increased the number of local birthing centres. This has resulted in an increase in health facility deliveries of 0.3 percentage points (from 15.5% to 15.8%) and an increase of 6.8% (from 18.1% to 24.9%) for emergency obstetric care.[5] In January 2009 the **Government of Nepal introduced free delivery care in health facilities**; DFID was instrumental in developing and implementing this policy.

Women's group saves a life

"If I were not a member of the women's group, I might have died" said Pinky Kamat, a disabled woman from a very poor family in Biratnagar. As a member of the local women's group, she learned about risks related to pregnancy, whilst participating in the activities and interactions organised by the group.

When Pinky became pregnant she had antenatal check ups at the primary health care centre. When her labour started the group members took her to the hospital in an ambulance and paid the hospital bills from an emergency fund. In addition, she received Rupees 500 for transport costs under the government's safe delivery incentive scheme, which is funded by DFID through the Safe Motherhood Programme.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Nepal faces major challenges in combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Some challenges faced are; lack of funding; poor coordination and insufficient monitoring of progress.

In 2008/9 DFID provided £3.4 million in support to the national HIV/AIDS programme. The fund has been managed by UNDP. It has successfully provided services to people living with AIDS and other vulnerable groups.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Three quarters of Himalayan glaciers could disappear by 2030. This and other climate change impacts will lead to an increase in floods and droughts for the 500 million people that rely on rivers in Nepal and also India and Bangladesh.

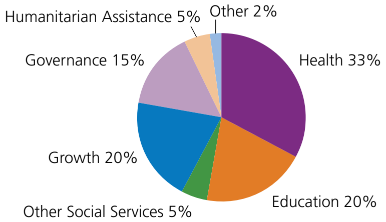
In 2008 DFID began its support for Nepal's National Adaptation Plan of Action which will deliver a cross-government strategy for adapting to climate change. We are also **supporting sustainable forestry through our forestry programme**, which reverses deforestation and **captures an estimated 3.3 million tonnes of carbon a year (worth at least £9m at today's market values).**

Pakistan

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Amber	Amber	Red	Amber	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09

Total spend: £120.0 million



Increasing insecurity and the economic crisis are two big challenges to reducing poverty in Pakistan. The economic situation deteriorated sharply in 2008, and remains fragile and vulnerable to external shocks, despite early signs of recovery. Heightened levels of insecurity have led to an increasingly challenging operational environment.

The new Country Plan for 2008-2013 focuses on sustainable growth, faster progress towards the MDGs, better governance and improving the effectiveness of the international community. It includes more work in areas bordering Afghanistan.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line decreased from 34% in 2000/01 to 22% in 2005/06.[1] However, the global economic crisis (including 2008 increases in food and fuel prices) has adversely affected poverty levels.

DFID's direct financial support for the Government of Pakistan's (GoP) budget has helped increase the government's overall spending on poverty reduction by 90% during 2005-2008. The GoP's Benazir Income Support Programme launched in September 2008 has **helped 1.9 million families so far receive income support** payments (equivalent to £10 per month). The programme aims to help 3.4 million households (12-14% of the population).[2] DFID has provided £1.6 million of technical support to help channel money to those most in need.

Improving access to micro-finance for the poor

Helping people get access to finance is central to improving their livelihoods. Micro-finance currently reaches less than 10% of the potential market in Pakistan, the lowest rate in South Asia.

Our £50 million Financial Inclusion Programme (July 2008) has helped the State Bank provide loans to 400,000 microfinance borrowers through the newly launched Institutional Strengthening Fund and Credit Guarantee Scheme[3]. More poor people now have access to financial services to set up small businesses or protect their livelihoods.For example, an additional 27 branches of microfinance institutions have opened in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) in 2008[4].

© Kashf

A woman opens a community shop using a small loan

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Enrolment in primary education in Pakistan is one of the lowest in the world. In 2006/7 56% of 5-9 year olds were enrolled in school[5]. Despite some improvement, Pakistan still lags behind the rest of South Asia and the quality of education is poor. The rates for girls are significantly lower. In the NWFP only 63 girls are enrolled to 100 boys in primary schools[6].

DFID is providing £13.8 million to NWFP for **free textbooks to 4.3 million primary and secondary school children** and girls' stipends for 300,000 girls in secondary school. This is expected to increase the numbers of girls progressing from primary to middle school.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Although progress has been made since 1990, gender inequality remains high in Pakistan. It ranks 125 out of 157 countries on the UN's gender-related development index.[7]

DFID's contribution to the UN's Gender Support Programme has helped improve women's participation in national politics and decision-making: seats held by women in the National Assembly have increased from 10% in 1990 to 22.2% in 2008. After the 2008 general elections, 216 women are in the national and provincial legislatures[8]. Our support for the Kashf microfinance programme has helped over 300,000 poor women and their families to take loans for small business development and self employment and increase their income by over 50%[9].

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Under-5 mortality is decreasing in Pakistan, from 130 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 94 per 1,000 live births in (the 3 years prior to) 2007. The majority (80%) of deaths occur in the first year. The infant mortality rate was estimated to be 78/1000 live births[10]. Immunisation coverage increased from 53% in 2001/02 to about 76% in the last few years.[11]

DFID support accounts for more than a quarter of the funding for the Lady Heath Workers (LHW) national programme. **There are now 95,000 LHWs, more than 75,000 of them in remote rural areas**, providing primary care to households, particularly women and children. The LHW programme has extended coverage in the difficult to reach Federally Administered Tribal Areas; where 1400 LHWs are now working.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

The maternal mortality ratio is showing a declining trend, but still remains high at 276 per 100,000 live births[12].

The number of deliveries in a health facility increased from 28% in 2004/05 to 34% in 2006/07[13].

DFID support (providing 50% of total funds) has **helped more than 2700 Community Midwives to enter training**. 76 district hospitals are providing comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services. 122 sub-district hospitals have been upgraded for provision of these basic services[14].

How Lady Health Workers help improve women's health

Our support for the Lady Health Workers Programme significantly improves women's health. Many women in Pakistan, particularly in remote areas, do not have access to health care centres. Lady Health Workers bring antenatal care and family planning services to their homes. A recent evaluation showed that in areas covered by the programme, 36% of women were using family planning, compared to 16% in unserved areas. And 15% of women were taking iron tablets to prevent life threatening anaemia, compared to only 25% in unserved areas[15].

DFID funded Lady Health workers

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

HIV/AIDS infection is low among the general population (fewer than 0.05% are infected), but has increased rapidly in groups at high risk of infection, including drug users and sex workers. DFID support to the National AIDS Control Programme helps these groups protect themselves and helps control the epidemic. For example, female sex workers are more likely to use condoms: the percentage using a condom during their last sex act increased from 34% in 2005/06 to 45% in 2006/07. Intravenous drug users are more likely to use new (therefore uncontaminated) syringes: the percentage of using a new syringe in the last month increased from 22% in 2005/06 to 41% in 2006/07 and to 48% in 2007/08[16]

There are approximately 250,000-300,000 new cases of Tuberculosis (TB) every year in Pakistan. DFID support is helping the National TB Control Programme in its successful fight against TB. **The case detection rate increased from 38% in 2005 to 74% in 2008 (surpassing a 2010 target of 70%)**. The TB treatment success rate increased from 84% of diagnosed cases in 2005 to 88% in 2008. [17]

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

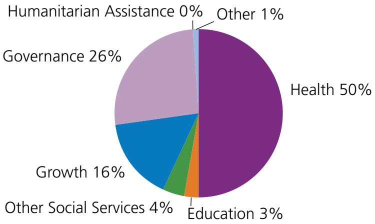
In 2006/07 66% of households had access to a tap or hand water pump and 58% had access to a flush toilet.[18] Despite a small decline in access to safe water over recent years, Pakistan is still on track to halve the population without access to improved water and sanitation by 2015. However, there are concerns about water quality and availability, and quality of sanitation.

DFID's programme has helped to **provide access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation for 1.47 million people** by providing over 8,000 schemes in the north west of the country between 2003-2009 and involving over 6,000 community organisations.[19]

Cambodia

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £17.7 million



Despite past progress in reducing poverty (from 47% in 1994 to 30% in 2007[1]) Cambodia remains poor by regional standards. Key challenges remaining include addressing maternal mortality, ensuring sustainable service delivery, respect for land rights and tackling corruption. Rising food and fuel prices have contributed to recent inflation, leaving many people vulnerable. Economic growth in 2009 is projected at -0.5%, after a decade of rates averaging around 10%. DFID works with other donors to address these issues, through support for the health sector, tackling HIV/AIDS, local governance and public financial management reform and livelihoods for the poor.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

92% of poor people in Cambodia live in rural areas[2]. Through the Danish development agency DANIDA we provide £13.6 million to the poorest and most remote provinces to **improve the lives of the rural poor and to help them better manage the natural resources** they depend on for survival. The programme provides funds to local government in over 600 communes for livelihoods and natural resources management activities – with a higher funding for the poorest communes. **In 2008 over 300,000 people benefited from commune investments**. The programme also supports over 500 community based organisations – with over 100,000 members. Membership provides access to training and small grants to strengthening people's voice in decision making, improve management of common resources and increase income through business support activities.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Prevailing gender attitudes and relations are a significant impediment to increasing gender equality in social, economic and political spheres, and gender disparities remain sharp in health, education and livelihood outcomes. DFID is responding to these concerns through its support to governance reforms. Particular attention is being paid to ensuring effective participation of women in planning and resource allocation processes, and ensuring local plans and budgets contribute to reducing gender inequalities.

Funding to local governments is transforming people's lives

The Krang Svay commune's decision to restore an old canal is benefiting 160 families with year-round supply of irrigation water. Kao Ly and her husband used to get just one crop of rice a year, not enough to feed her large family. Now they have tripled this yield: "We no longer have to buy rice and we are getting a surplus of vegetables to sell in the market." They have enough money to send their children to school and they can pay for medical treatment when anyone falls sick.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality in Cambodia is amongst the worst in Asia (472 deaths per 100,000 live births[3]). Unsafe abortions are a major cause of maternal deaths (estimated to account for around 30% of deaths). DFID's reduction in maternal mortality programme seeks to increase utilisation of sustainable and affordable reproductive and maternal health services by poor women. DFID supports the training of government staff in safe abortion care and counselling. **By end 2008 an additional 129 midwives and doctors have been trained** in the delivery of safe abortion care.

Safe abortion in Cambodia

Although abortion is legal in the country few staff have been trained in safe modern techniques.

Choup Socheat is a secondary midwife in Phnom Penh municipal hospital. She has been a midwife for over 20 years. DFID has just supported her to be trained as a trainer of midwives in safe abortion techniques. She said "The training will be very useful. The new techniques are better for women and I have learnt about infection prevention." Many women come for abortions as few use family planning. Now they have access to safe techniques and family planning is offered to prevent the need for further abortions.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Cambodia represents one of the few 'success stories' in reversing the trend of the HIV epidemic, with a continuously declining adult (15-49) prevalence rate, from 3% in 1997 to 0.9% in 2007[4]. DFID's **contraceptive commodities social marketing programme** (£7.5 million jointly with the United States Agency for International Development) supports the Cambodian Government's 100% condom use programme which is seen as a mainstay of Cambodia's HIV prevention strategy. **The programme is funding 91% of all condom distribution in Cambodia**[5] and has contributed to the rapid increase in condom use, particularly amongst high-risk groups, with 94% of clients of sex workers using condoms.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

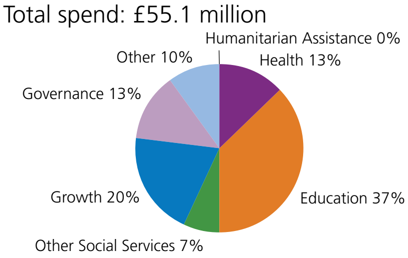
Unsustainable management of natural resources remains a concern in Cambodia. Through our £13.6m contribution to a joint DFID, Danish and New Zealand supported rural livelihoods programme we are helping communities to gain secure legal title to land, forest and fisheries assets they depend on for a living. For the first time in Cambodia, ten **Community Forestry Agreements** were legalized in 2007. Since then rapid progress has been made with **114 new community forestry areas**, and **173 community fisheries areas**, covering 280,000 hectares agreed. Many more are planned and in the process of registration. This enables community members to manage their resources in a sustainable way and the profits generated provide income to support their families.

The sanitation MDG target in Cambodia is off-track with 78% of Cambodians without access to adequate sanitation[6]. DFID is promoting faster progress through a £1.2 million programme led by UNICEF which is raising awareness and piloting innovative approaches working closely with communities. Preliminary findings indicate that 43% of households in the participating villages have access to and regularly use toilets and 93% of adults use soap to wash hands[7].

Vietnam

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £55.1 million



The food, fuel, and financial crises have impacted on poverty through food price inflation during 2008. Though 59% of poor households are net food sellers and benefit from higher prices, poor urban households and non-farmers are worse off. The global economic downturn is also having an adverse effect on employment and wage levels, particularly in export clothing and footwear sectors. Government estimates 400,000[1] jobs losses in the first half of 2009 but data is poor. DFID is providing support for better information on this. Sharp downturns have also occurred in construction, and tourism – both important parts of Vietnam's economy.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Government has undertaken fresh analysis of the poverty situation during the year but the findings of its Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey 2008 will not be available until mid 2009. Government's provisional estimates suggest that poverty has been reduced from 15% in 2007 to 13%[2] in 2008. A reduction of two percentage points would be a good achievement in the light of surging inflation and global economic downturn. However, this gain is fragile and vulnerable people may fall back into poverty. DFID is helping to monitor the situation closely as the poverty line has not been adjusted for inflation. During 2008/9, DFID provided **£20 million of general budget support through the Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) to Government's poverty reduction plans**. It helped accelerate policy reforms including those on social protection.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress on universal primary education remains good with enrolment at 96%[3] and equal numbers of boys and girls enrolling. The focus now is to improve the quality of education and ensure it reaches the poorest. DFID's investment in education has ensured better school and teacher quality in disadvantaged areas. Preliminary findings show an overall improvement in learning outcomes. Improvement is greatest in Vietnamese language, building during 2008 on independent learner levels which had already increased from 50% in 2001 to 62% in 2007.[4] But the educational attainment of the poor and ethnic minorities still lags behind the rest of the population and children rarely have the opportunity to attend school all day. During the year DFID has been planning new support to increase the hours and quality of schooling for poor children thus improving their learning and life chances.

Opening up pre-schools to Vietnam's ethnic minority people[5]

In 2008, three year old Tu started kindergarten in the mountainous Lao Cai province of north-west Vietnam. She has taken to kindergarten life enthusiastically, making new friends, learning songs and dances, and even getting to grips with Vietnamese, which is not her native language. Indeed, Tu, who is a member of the minority Nung group, belongs to the very first generation in her community to attend school before the primary level.

Tu's kindergarten was built under a Vietnamese national poverty reduction programme, a major Government initiative to which DFID is the biggest donor. As well as the kindergarten, the programme has also built a primary school and improved roads and farms in Tu's village.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

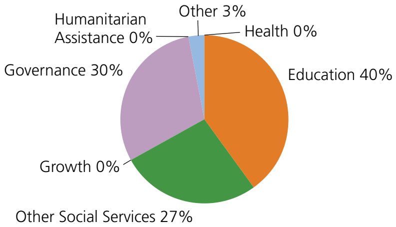
Through the PRSC and a World Bank Trust Fund, DFID funds are helping monitor the implementation of the Gender Equality Law and the Domestic Violence Laws (both enacted in 2007). Through the One UN Initiative, we are part of the donor coalition, building the capacity of government officials to implement these laws. Dramatic gains are already being felt in the economic sphere. Access to jobs for women has improved. **During 2008, 49%[6] of new jobs were filled by women**. These gains are however fragile in the economic downturn and DFID is helping to monitor the situation.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases[7] In 2008/2009, DFID made a substantial contribution to curb the spread of HIV in Vietnam by funding Government's HIV prevention programme. DFID funds have increased the availability of condoms in those hotels and guest houses where sex workers take their clients. Over **17 million condoms were available** in these locations, and a further **43 million condoms were made available through pharmacies. Over 95% of street-based sex workers and 65% of sex workers working in entertainment establishments gained access**. Transmission among drug users drives the country's epidemic. To address this, the project distributed **15 million clean needles and syringes to drug users in 2008**, an increase from zero in 2004 to 15 million in 2008. The programme now accounts for 75% of all needles distributed across the country. During the year DFID also contributed to the start-up of a long-resisted methadone treatment programme, piloting treatment with 800 patients, and to be scaled up in 2009/2010. DFID has maintained its lead donor role in harm reduction.
MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability Sanitation is one of only two MDG targets that remain off-track in Vietnam (the other is HIV.) While reasonable progress has been made on increasing access to water supply, investment and action on sanitation has seriously lagged behind. Sanitation was a priority policy reform requirement for our general budget support to the Government of Vietnam during 2008-09. During the year DFID Vietnam has been considering options for support and is proposing to allocate programme funds from 2009-2012 to improve rural household (including ethnic minorities) access to basic sanitation. The purpose will be to help put the MDG back on track by specifically targeting the sector, building on our past advocacy and improving the effectiveness of the government systems.

Yemen

Indicator	Proportion of population below $1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Grey	Red

Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09
Total spend: £12.1 million



Yemen is a fragile state facing considerable challenges as it responds to increased threats from terrorism, fall-out from declining oil revenue and water resources and a need to improve governance and economic opportunity. It is the only low-income country (LIC) in the Middle East, and is under-aided by the donor community. Our assistance is part of a broader HMG strategy aimed at economic development and promoting stability. We have scaled up our programme from £12m in 2008 to £20m this year, and plan to increase our investment significantly over the next few years.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The latest reliable figures show that 34.8% of Yemeni's live under the national poverty line[1] and this figure will have increased due to rising food prices. In terms of food security, 46% of children under 5 are underweight for their age[2] and 12.5% of individuals cannot meet their basic food needs[3].

DFID has scaled up its support to Yemen in recognition of the severe poverty and stability challenges the country faces and in 2008, we cemented this commitment by signing a ten year **Development Partnership Arrangement (DPA)** with the Government of Yemen. The DPA emphasises partnership, mutual obligation and sets clear targets for poverty reduction, and is the first of its kind in the Middle East.

DFID provided £2.54m to the **UN World Food programme** to deliver food to displaced people in northern areas of Yemen affected by conflict. This has ensured that around **100,000 beneficiaries received a full basket of food through monthly distributions**. DFID supports Yemen's **Social Development Fund (SFD)**, providing £63m for the period from 2004 to 2010. SFD runs health, education, and infrastructure projects that bring services and access to micro-credit for the poor. In rural areas, **school enrolment in SFD areas has increased by 91% for boys, and 122% for girls**[4]. The **percentage of children below 2 years with completed immunization** has **increased from 31% to 60% since 2003**[5]. In **2008, there were 33,554 active borrowers of micro credit provided by SFD** demonstrating an annual growth rate of 98% from 2002[6].

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Yemen still faces huge challenges in meeting the education MDGs, and challenges in measuring progress given weak data. Whilst the latest figures show that the net primary enrolment ratio is 75%[7] and that the percentage of groups reaching grade 5 (approx. age 11) is lower at 66%[8], this is likely to be an over-estimation given high population growth. Education is a priority for the Government of Yemen. DFID as part of a broader donor effort contributed 284 new classrooms to increase access and trained 49,737 teachers in 2008/09. An estimated additional 200,000 children went to school in 2008 compared to 2007.[9] However, quality remains low: Yemen scored poorly in the comparative **Trends in International Maths and Science Study (TIMSS)**. Key reforms – such as setting up an **independent Centre for Monitoring and Evaluation** and establishing an **Education Management Information System (EMIS)** will help improve targeting and raise quality.

Building Business Skills in Yemen

DFID is supporting work by the **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** to improve the environment for businesses and investment. Activities include small business training with a focus on women, micro-finance, an international bank, and private public partnerships in ports and power.

Khadija Al-Basrawi is a university-educated Yemeni woman in her mid-20s living in the capital city of Sana'a. She had always dreamed of running her own business. Two years ago she did it—renting a few rooms in an apartment building, hiring a small staff, and putting them to work making sheets, clothes, and curtains.

Then she discovered something. She knew how to make appealing products but not how to sell them.

Through IFC's *Business Edge* management training program, she found the affordable business guidance she needed. Khadija saw an ad and soon became one of more than 5,600 Yemeni business owners and workers who have learned how to manage and grow their enterprises with *Business Edge*. She has taken nine $35-a-day workshops delivered in Arabic by experienced, IFC-accredited, local instructors.

Her annual net income has risen dramatically from $300 to $3,600 and is still growing.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

DFID with other partners has supported the contracting of over 550 rural female teachers which makes schools more acceptable to conservative families, transforming the deployment and training of teachers and is having a significant impact on the lives of poor rural families. However, the progress made on gender in education is not always matched elsewhere, and many barriers remain to greater gender equity. In Yemen, the latest reliable figures show that only 30% of the workforce is made up of women and 80% of those women are in the agricultural sector[10]. Under our DPA the Government of Yemen committed to setting the minimum age for female marriage at 15. This was surpassed in February 2009 when the **Parliament passed a law setting the minimum marriage age for all Yemenis at 17**. This significant achievement needs now to be enforced but is a bold step forward.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

In Yemen, the under 5 mortality rate is 100 in every 1,000 live births[11] and the infant mortality rate is 75[12]. Access to health services is very limited in many parts of the country. The vast majority of child deaths are preventable, and malnutrition is likely to be a major contributory factor.

DFID is providing £4.54 million to a **Maternal and Neo-Natal Health programme** through an agreement with the Government of Netherlands. Support to this programme, while only in its second year, shows some promise – since August 2008 the MNH Programme has been funding diploma courses on newborn care for doctors and nurses based in Governorate Health Facilities. This will help reduce the Neonatal Mortality Rate from 37 to 25 per 1,000 live births by 2010.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Yemen has the highest maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of the Middle East and North African (MENA) region with 430 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births[13]. Health services suffer from poor distribution of health facilities, inadequate equipment, weak performance of health facilities, poor human resource management.

In 2008 the **Maternal and Neo-Natal Health programme** has trained **182 midwives in Lahaj, Al-Dhale and Taiz governorate** and this expected to contribute (by 2012) to an increase in the proportion of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants from 25% to 50%. SFD will train 1,084 female reproductive health workers and 270 health institute staff by 2010.

Al-Qatab rainwater harvesting project in Sa'adah

The 1,000 or so people living in the village of Al-Qatab in Haidan district long relied on traditional harvesting of rainwater. But the village is located at the top of mountains and deprived from any source of water – except for small clusters of al-mawagel (small cisterns) that dry up for much of the year.

Consequently, villagers had to fetch water from the next village, which has natural wells but was two-hours by foot. Making matters worse, each cubic metre of water brought from the centre of the district by truck cost at least 2,000 rials ($10).

The Social Fund for Development rainwater-harvesting project provided a new, 4,300 cubic metre capacity cistern. This also included a hand-pump, precipitation tank and a separate basin for watering animals, plus a fence to protect the cistern.

The project has made fetching water much easier. And because the chore fell to children and women, school enrolments are up and the area's hygienic and environmental situation is much improved..

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Yemen is confronting a severe environmental crisis – it has one of the lowest rates of per capita water availability in the world – about 2% of the world average and declining[14]. The Sana'a water basin is being used up about 10 times faster than it is naturally being replaced[15]. Almost 90% of water is used for agriculture, depleting the water tables at an unsustainable rate[16]. According to the Government of Yemen (GoY), only 56% of the urban population has access to network water supply and only 31% to sewerage. In rural areas, about 45% of the population has access to safe water and 21% to adequate sanitation[17].

In 2008 DFID agreed **a partnership with the Islamic Development Bank on water and sanitation** in Al-Howta City. In 2008/09 work on the drilling of 10 wells was completed and **the project will ultimately provide clean water and sanitation for 36,000 people (by 2011)**. This is the first DFID partnership with the IDB. The initiative complements wider work with the World Bank, Germans and Dutch to help the GoY update their National Water Policy and design a new sector wide programme.

Endnotes to Annex E

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

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Annex F

Making bilateral aid more effective and the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006

F.1 In this Annex we report how we are meeting our international commitments on aid effectiveness, as set out in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action. We also report on progress made in the areas set out in the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006.

Progress against the Paris Declaration commitments and Accra Agenda for Action (AAA)

F.2 DFID published the UK Progress Report on Aid Effectiveness on 1 September 2008, on the eve of the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. The report demonstrates how the UK is meeting its international aid effectiveness commitments and how this is delivering better results for poor men and women. The report also shows the UK progress against the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness[1] agreement – an important agreement for promoting more effective use of aid for poverty reduction, based on five inter-related principles: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, results and mutual accountability. The Declaration includes a set of quantified targets for 2010, monitored bi-annually, which are used to assess progress and hold signatories accountable for achieving results. We report the UK's latest results against the Paris Declaration targets in Table F1 below.

F.3 EU donors, including the UK have made commitments to go beyond the Paris Declaration in some areas. These are highlighted below (see Box 1).

1 http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html

Box 1: Additional EU and UK commitments on Aid Effectiveness

EU commitments:

1) ***Providing all capacity-building assistance through coordinated programmes with an increasing use of multi-donor arrangements***
2) ***Channelling 50% of government-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of assistance provided through budget support or sector wide programme support***
3) ***Avoid the establishment of new project implementation units***
4) ***Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%***

Further UK commitments to:

1) ***Implement the UK conditionality policy published in 2005***
2) ***Make longer-term aid commitments and give better notice of poverty reduction budget support disbursements***
3) ***Provide more than half of country programme support to government as programme-based support***
4) ***More joint offices with other donors***
5) ***Keep UK aid untied***
6) ***Improve the allocation of aid with 90% of UK aid going to low income countries from 2005/06***

F.4 In September 2008, the UK played aleading role in securing an ambitious international agreement (the "Accra Agenda for Action" (AAA)), and launching the International Aid Transparency Initiative. The AAA contains 48 new commitments by donors and developing countries to speed up the process of implementing the Paris Declaration. The key commitments of the AAA and aims of IATI were reported in Volume 1 of this Annual Report.

F.5 The second **Paris Declaration survey** was undertaken in 2008 and included 55 partner countries, of which 21 had a DFID programme. A subset of 33 countries which participated in both the 2006 and the 2008 surveys are used to measure progress.

F.6 The survey showed that, in countries which participated in both the 2006 and the 2008 surveys', **DFID is making good progress towards the Paris targets** (see Table F1). We have already met seven of the 10 targets which are relevant to donors in these countries, **three years ahead of schedule**. This makes us one of the best performing donors. Of the remaining three targets, one (avoiding parallel project implementation units – PIUs) is very close to being met. However, while we are on track, a concerted effort will be needed to meet two of the indicators: **aid on budget** and **predictability**.

F.7 **DFID has taken steps to ensure that the Paris Declaration principles are fully incorporated into our policies, procedures and strategies.** Progress against the Paris Declaration principles is included in the **Departmental Strategic Objectives** (DSOs) which entrench aid effectiveness as a corporate priority at global, corporate and country levels. Progress against Paris Declaration targets is also included in our **Institutional Strategy Papers** for key multilateral organisations.

Evaluation of the implementation of the Paris Declaration: Phase one

F.8 In 2008, we participated in the first phase of the joint evaluation of the Paris Declaration implementation, under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Evaluation Network. This focused on assessing donor and partner country behaviour and in particular, analysing the extent to which the 'enabling conditions' – commitment, capacities and incentives – are in place in different donor headquarters to implement their aid effectiveness commitments. The DFID evaluation commended DFID for having the core 'enabling conditions' strongly developed and embedded across the organisation. It also found that we needed to make further progress in integrating Paris Declaration principles in our systems and consistently across our country programmes.

F.9 We are taking forward recommendations as part of our post Accra priorities for DFID (see below). DFID also contributed two 'thematic' studies to the first phase evaluation: the applicability of the Paris Declaration in fragile situations and conflict-affected countries; and a joint evaluation of statistical capacity building.

Post-Accra Priorities for DFID's bilateral aid

F.10 DFID has identified its post-Accra priorities for bilateral aid following an analysis of DFID's performance in the 2008 Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey. We have developed an implementation plan of actions that DFID needs to take both at country and corporate level to meet our Paris and Accra commitments by 2010. Our priorities are:

- **Improving the predictability of aid** and providing countries with 3-5 year forward expenditure and implementation plans;
- **Improving the transparency of our aid** and ensuring all government-to-government aid is shown on partner country budgets; and
- **Increased participation in mutual accountability mechanisms** at country level.

Table F1: UK results from the 2008 Paris Declaration Survey, (OECD DAC)[2]

Indicators		Definitions	All countries 2007	Indicator values 2005 33 countries	Indicator values 2007 33 countries	Indicator values 2007 All countries	Illustrative 2010 Targets
3	Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USD m)	1 269	45%	65%	58%	85%
		Aid disbursed for government sector (USD m)	1 620				
4	Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Coordinated Technical co-operation (USD m)	252	56%	66%	48%	Target of 50% achieved
		Technical co-operation (USD m)	519				
5a	Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USD m)	1 072	78%	77%	66%	50% (EU Target)
		Aid disbursed for government sector (USD m)	1 620				
5b	Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USD m)	953	78%	68%	59%	50% (EU Target)
		Aid disbursed for government sector (USD m)	1 620				
6	Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs	45	37	18	45	14
		Number of countries	32				
7	Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USD m)	1 357	46%	60%	54%	73%
		Aid scheduled for disbursement (USD m)	1 851				
8	Aid is untied	Untied aid (USD m)	2 379	100%	100%	100%	Target achieved
		Total bilateral aid (USD m)	2 379				

Indicators		Definitions	All countries 2007	Indicator values			Illustrative 2010 Targets
				2005	2007		
				33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
9	Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-based approaches (USD m)	1 257	61%	71%	62%	66%
		Total aid disbursed (USD m)	2 024				
10a	Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	170	46%	61%	58%	Target of 40% achieved
		Total number of missions (number)	291				
10b	Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	100	69%	69%	61%	Target of 66% achieved
		Total number of country analyses (number)	164				

2 Notes to Table 1:

a. Green = 2010 target already met; Amber = on track to meet 2010 target (based upon continuation of progress achieved 2005-07); Red = on track, but will only meet 2010 target with significant extra efforts across country portfolio.

b. 33 countries participated in both 2006 and 2008 surveys, 21 of which are recipients of DFID aid. This group is used to assess progress towards Paris targets.

c. 54 countries participated in the 2008 survey, 32 of which are recipients of DFID aid. The results for 'all countries' refer to this group. It is worth noting that performance in this wider group of countries is generally weaker than in the 21 countries for which a baseline was set in 2005.

d. For all indicators apart from 3 and 7, indicator values are measured on the basis of a weighted average. This means that larger programmes are given greater weight.

e. For indicators 3 and 7, indicator values are calculated on the basis of unweighted averages. This means that each country is given equal weight, regardless of size.

f. The figures reported in this table are those issued by DAC in November 2008, and are consistent with those reported online by the DAC in March 2009. These figures update those used in Accra and included in DFID's 2008 UK Progress Report. There are therefore some small variations in the final revised survey results as published by OECD/ DAC after the Accra meetings, particularly for indicators 3 and 7. See http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/21/13/41564954.xls

Table F2: DFID Performance against EU Aid Effectiveness Commitments

Target	2005 (33 countries)	2007 (33 countries)	2007 (all countries)
Providing 100% of capacity building through co-ordinated programmes	56%	66%	48%
Channelling 50% of govt-to-govt assistance through country systems	78%	77%	66%
Avoid establishing new PIUs	N/A	Not known. The total number of PIUs has increased in 2 countries (Nicaragua and Kenya), but stayed constant or fallen in all others.	N/A
Reduce uncoordinated missions by 50%	54% missions not joint	39% missions not joint	42% missions not joint

Progress on the issues set out in the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act

F.11 We are accountable to Parliament and the public to ensure that UK aid achieves maximum effectiveness. Part of this is responding to the **International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006**, which requires the Secretary of State to report on the progress made in the following areas: (i) promoting untied aid; (ii) promoting transparency in (a) the provision of aid and (b) the use made of aid provided; (iii) specifying future allocations of aid; (iv) ensuring that aid supports clearly defined development objectives, agreed between those providing and those receiving the aid; (v) promoting the better management of aid, including the prevention of corruption in relation to it; and (vi) securing improvements in the monitoring of the use of aid.

Untying aid

F.12 **DFID aid has been untied since 2001**. Untying our aid means that partner countries and DFID are able to ensure that goods and services are obtained in the most cost-effective way and has given greater opportunities for local providers. During 2008-09, 32% of the value of all contracts awarded centrally were **to non-British contractors**, through an open, fair and competitive process. DFID operates no targets or quotas for business awarded to developing country suppliers and in many cases UK firms form part of consortia and multinational teams headed by a developed country consultant.

F.13 The 2008 Paris Declaration baseline survey showed 88% of aid to the participating countries was untied. This was an improvement from the baseline figure of 75% in the 2006 survey. We continue to work through the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and with the European Commission (EC) to persuade other donors to untie their aid.

Promoting transparency, voice and accountability

F.14 DFID is playing a leadership role in improving the **transparency** of international aid flows, which will help partner country governments to better plan and manage aid; and allow citizens in both donor and partner countries to track spending and hold their governments accountable. Internationally, DFID is leading the new **International Aid Transparency**

Initiative (IATI) launched at the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (see Volume 1 of this Annual Report)

F.15 DFID is also taking steps to improve transparency in our bilateral programme. Work has been undertaken to **publish financial information on DFID projects on the website**. A database (due to go live in mid 2009) will contain summary information about the projects, indicating their purpose, dates, country, sector, aid effectiveness, financial spend and whether or not conditions are attached. We will also work to publish key project documents containing details of associated conditions by the end of 2009.

F.16 We promoted a stronger voice for **partner countries and civil society** before and during the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in September 2008. DFID continued to offer its support to the newly restructured **Working Party on Aid Effectiveness** as an important forum for giving partner countries more say in decision-making about how aid is delivered. Both internationally and through our bilateral programme, we foster ownership by the partner country through bringing in civil society, parliaments, and local authorities.

F.17 DFID co-funded research demonstrated how **gender equality, human rights and social inclusion have been integrated into current approaches to aid effectiveness**, and what the benefits are. This evidence was used to build international consensus in the run-up to the Accra High Level Forum. The Accra Agenda for Action clearly makes the link between aid effectiveness and improving poor people's lives.

DFID's conditionality policy

F.18 DFID believes that some conditions are important for ensuring accountability to taxpayers. However, conditionality must not be used to impose policy choices on recipients. The UK's 2005 policy on conditionality states that we will only interrupt or stop aid if the partner government breaches the following partnership commitments: **commitment to tackling poverty**, **upholding human rights** and **managing public money wisely**. We may, and do, interrupt or stop aid if a partner government breaches these commitments. All our conditions are drawn from our partner's own plans, not imposed from outside.

F.19 We have **updated the guidance for DFID country offices on implementing the UK conditionality policy**, based on feedback from users and partners. The updated guidance strengthens how DFID monitors changes over time in partner government's commitment to the three partnership commitments highlighted above, and helps improve how DFID records and publishes conditions.

F.20 In 2008/09, DFID suspended, reduced or changed the form of aid because partner governments failed to meet conditions across six programmes in five countries (see table F3).

Table F3: Changes to programmes as a result of breach of conditions during 2008-09

Country	Programme	Issue	Consequence
Cambodia	Poverty Reduction and Growth Programme 2007 – 2010	The programme has been delayed due to lack of progress in two areas (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and land management)	DFID Cambodia's commitment for this 3-year programme is £7.5 million, £1.5 million of which was disbursed in March 2008. The 2nd payment of £2.5 million scheduled to be released in September 2008 has been delayed until April with the expectation that the Cambodian government will be able to provide development partners with plans to address the two outstanding issues.
Malawi	Health Sector Budget Support	The Government's budget approval by Parliament was delayed by 3 months, and this delayed the Ministry of Health finalising the annual workplan against which sector budget support can be disbursed.	Payment of £9.2 million made in the second quarter of 2008-09, including the payment delayed from the first quarter
Sierra Leone	Addressing the energy crisis	Lack of financial transparency in National Power Authority and more broadly in sector management.	6 months delay in implementation. £2m earmarked for the programme in 2008/09 re-programmed to other programmes.
Sierra Leone	Support to mining sector reform.	Concern over Government of Sierra Leone's ownership of the programme	2 months delay in implementation. Programme now resumed
Sudan	Capacity Building Support for Debt Management	Lack of progress on deployment of UN peacekeepers in Darfur. Although a joint UN-AU peacekeeping force has since been deployed, developments on the ground in Darfur – most recently the expulsion of 13 international humanitarian NGOs – make it inappropriate to revive the project.	It is recommended that the suspended project should now be closed.
Tanzania	PRBS	Variable tranche witheld due to poor provision of results information and weak action on corruption allegations	Variable tranche of £11.5m withheld – notice given in April 2008 for 2008-09 financial year (Jun-July)

Specifying future allocations of aid

F.21 In line with our Paris and AAA commitments, we are making good progress on **specifying future allocations of aid**. This includes: providing multi-year PRBS commitments, updating internal policy and guidance, development partnership arrangements and working to deliver aid more predictably both in-year and over a 3-5 year time period.

Providing poverty reduction budget support (PRBS)

F.22 **Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) is delivered directly to partner governments to support their poverty reduction programmes**. In 2008-09, we provided PRBS[3] to 13 countries, of which nine were in Africa and four in Asia. Of the total DFID bilateral programme, an estimated 27% was delivered through PRBS in 2008-09. See table F4 for details.

Table F4: PRBS allocations and share of country programme provided as PRBS

	2007-08				2008-09			
£ millions	GBS	SBS	Total programme	PRBS as % of total programme	GBS	SBS	Total programme	PRBS as % of total programme
AFRICA								
(Total DFID programme)	*332.3*	*145.9*	*1,189.7*	40%	*342.7*	*160.3*	*1,304.3*	39%
Ethiopia		111.6	139.3	80%		105.2	155.6	68%
Ghana	55.3	10.0	91.6	71%	59.5	18.0	95.1	82%
Malawi	22.0	19.3	66.7	62%	22.0	20.4	65.3	65%
Mozambique	41.0		61.7	66%	42.0	14.5	69.5	81%
Rwanda	33.0	5.0	52.1	73%	33.0	2.2	51.0	69%
Sierra Leone	13.0		51.1	25%	20.0		47.8	42%
Tanzania	105.0		119.7	88%	103.5		130.2	79%
Uganda	35.0		62.5	56%	35.0		73.2	48%
Zambia	28.0		40.3	69%	27.7		44.5	62%
ASIA								
(Total DFID programme)	*31.5*	*121.8*	*793.0*	19%	*50.0*	*94.7*	*864.5*	17%
Cambodia	1.5	0.0	13.2	11%			15.7	0%
India		54.0	262.2	21%		54.0	285.8	19%
Nepal		18.0	54.0	33%		9.0	52.6	17%
Pakistan	10 0	38.0	83.3	58%	30.0	25.7	119.9	46%
Vietnam	20.0	11.8	50.3	63%	20.0	6.0	51.5	50%
REST OF WORLD								
(Total DFID programme)	*1.5*	*1.0*	*218.7*	1%			*197.9*	0%
Nicaragua	1.5	1.0	4.1	61%				
TOTAL	**365.3**	**268.7**	**2,201.4**	**29%**	**392.8**	**254.9**	**2,363.5**	**27%**

3 Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget (General Budget Support) or can be earmarked to a discrete sector or sectors (SBS). In both cases the aid is spent using the government's own financial management and procurement systems and is accounted for using the government's own accountability systems.

Delivering aid predictably

F.23 **Budget support can be even more effective if it is delivered in a predictable way**. Where possible, we provide information to governments about how much PRBS we intend to provide over the future three years. Table F5 shows the 13 countries to which we have made formal future PRBS commitments.

F.24 We are also committed to confirming to governments how much budget support we expect to provide in their forthcoming financial year when governments are preparing their annual budgets and delivering the budget support to them in the first half of their financial year where governments request that. Table F6 shows the actual disbursement of PRBS compared with commitments made to partner governments and explains why there are differences. It shows that of the £467 million PRBS committed for disbursement in the financial year ending in 2008, £464 million (99%) was delivered in that year. Table F6 also shows that we disbursed 59.7% of planned PRBS resources in the first half of governments' financial years.

Table F5: Future PRBS commitments (by recipient government financial year)

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
PRBS projects, £ millions	**PRBS committed (core)**	**PRBS indicative (additional)**	**PRBS committed (core)**	**PRBS indicative (additional)**	**PRBS committed (core)**	**PRBS indicative (additional)**
Africa	**359.0**	**9.5**	**291.3**	**31.5**	**232.5**	**19.5**
Ghana	73.0	0.0	63.0	10.0	23.0	0.0
Malawi	17.5	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	42.0	0.0	44.0	2.0	45.0	0.0
Rwanda	38.0	2.0	36.2	4.0	32.0	4.0
Tanzania	115.0	0.0	103.5	11.5	103.5	11.5
Sierra Leone	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zambia	26.0	2.5	29.0	4.0	29.0	4.0
Asia	**75.2**	**15.0**	**60.5**	**18.5**	**53.0**	**14.5**
Cambodia	2.5	0.0	3.5			
India	32.5	6.5	22.0	5.5	18.0	4.5
Nepal	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Vietnam	20.0	8.5	20.0	13.0	20.0	10.0
Total	**434.2**	**24.5**	**351.8**	**50.0**	**285.5**	**34.0**

Table F6: Predictability of PRBS in 2008 (by recipient government financial year (FY))

PRBS projects, £ million	Planned PRBS disbursements (indicated to government)	Estimated actual disbursements	Reasons for divergence	Amount disbursed in first half of recipient government's fiscal year	Reason
Africa	**337.1**	**335.1**		**274.2**	
Ghana	45.5	45.5		45.5	In line with commitment
Malawi PRBS	27.0	27.0		22.0	Core contribution disbursed. The balance was disbursed later in year based on sound macro-economic stability and fiscal prudence in an election year
Malawi Health Sector budget support	17.1	20.1	£3 million of funding from previous financial year was provided this FY. The extra funding covers last year's activities.	9.2	Funding is linked to quarterly reports of health outcomes and financial management
Mozambique	41.0	41.0		41.0	In line with commitment
Rwanda	33.0	33.0		33.0	In line with commitment
Sierra Leone	15.0	10.0	Weak performance against variable tranche conditionality	0.0	Financial planning envisaged disbursement in second half of year
Tanzania	103.5	103.5		103.5	In line with commitment
Uganda	35.0	35.0		0.0	Financial planning envisaged disbursement in second half of year
Zambia	20.0	20.0		20.0	In line with commitment
Asia	**130.3**	**129.3**		**5.0**	
India	45.0	54.0	To accelerate progress additional funding allocated following good progress of programme.	0.0	DFIDI agrees total and yearly disbursements under each PRBS. Month-wise predictability is currently not an issue for state or national governments in India
Nepal	9.0	9.0		5.0	In line with commitment
Pakistan	50.5	40.5	Performance tranche payment of £10m delayed to 09 financial year pending the setting and achievement of some specific performance targets.	0.0	Budget support payments delayed due to country state of emergency
Vietnam	25.8	25.8		0.0	In line with commitment
Total	**467.4**	**464.4**		**279.2**	

Development Partnership Arrangements

F.25 DFID continues to demonstrate its long-term commitment to providing more predictable aid, by establishing **Development Partnership Arrangements** (DPAs) with partner countries. DFID currently has DPAs[4] with 10 countries including a long-term partnership arrangement with Ghana agreed in 2008/09.

Promoting better management and monitoring of aid

F.26 We are making good progress on **promoting better management and monitoring** of DFID aid. This includes: improving public financial management, tackling corruption, improving the performance of our projects and programmes and undertaking evaluations.

Public financial management and fiduciary risk

F.27 **DFID is taking stringent steps to ensure UK aid is used for the purposes intended.** We have strong systems and processes to control and monitor the expenditure of UK aid. We employ independent auditing and tracking to check these processes.

F.28 We protect UK funds that go through partner government systems in four ways, we thoroughly assess the risks; estimate the value of potential losses as a result of risks; ensure that governments have a credible reform programme to improve their systems; and use safeguards to prevent and detect the mis-use of funds.

F.29 In 2008-09 we updated our guidance on how to manage fiduciary risk in DFID's bilateral aid programmes. A standardised Fiduciary Risk Assessment evaluating the national public financial management system is now mandatory for all countries where we are considering providing financial aid rather than for individual budget support programmes. This change ensures that assessments of partner country public financial management systems better inform our overall choice of instruments and therefore the management of risks to UK funds in our country programmes. In addition all Fiduciary Risk Assessments are now assessed by a panel of external independent financial management experts.

F.30 **DFID continues to use partnership commitments to ensure aid is used for the purposes intended.** One of our conditions for support to a government is a commitment to strengthening financial management and accountability. DFID may reduce, suspend or deliver aid in a different way in countries where there are significant doubts about the partner government's commitment to public financial management reform and accountability.

F.31 **DFID continues to support efforts to strengthen national public financial management systems.** We recognise that strong public financial management is essential for the delivery of basic services, reducing corruption and ultimately achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Our efforts have included:

- Support to multi donor initiatives on public financial management. This includes the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) programme housed in the World Bank and working through the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to improve effective use of country systems by donors.

4 Rwanda, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, Vietnam, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen and Ghana.

- Better harnessing UK public sector financial management expertise to support developing countries through ongoing arrangements with the UK National Audit Office (NAO) and with the UK Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).
- Support to public financial management reform programmes in a number partner countries.

Tackling Corruption

F.32 **Corruption undermines the fight against poverty**. It hits the poor hardest. DFID cannot wait until developing countries are free of corruption before getting engaged. But we ensure aid is used for its intended purposes, and we work to address the underlying causes of corruption, including the international factors that allow it to flourish. This takes time and a long-term commitment, and at the centre of DFID's efforts is **a focus on strengthening transparency and accountability**. DFID programmes are achieving results:

- **In Kenya** an innovative programme to improve the quality of school building programmes has placed communities at the centre of management and oversight. As a result 4,700 public primary schools across Kenya are being physically developed through community contracting. More than 2.5 million children are currently benefiting and the build quality is better as communities have taken on responsibility for planning, implementing & maintaining their own educational infrastructure.
- **In Uganda**, DFID has helped to clean up corruption in the public sector by helping to stop payments to 9,000 'ghost workers' (non-existent employees featuring on payrolls). The money saved through this and similar efforts have amounted to some £12 million, which is enough to feed 1,000 children with three meals a day for over a year.

F.33 **Corruption is not just a developing country problem.** The UK Government is proactively working to ensure that UK systems to combat international corruption are robust. For example, DFID is funding Police Units in the Metropolitan and City of London Police which are investigating allegations of international corruption related to developing countries. These units have returned £20 million of assets, frozen £79 million in UK bank accounts, and identifies a further £61 million for potential restraint.

Securing improvements in the monitoring of the use of aid

F.34 We have a DSO indicator (see DSO 6 performance report) which seeks a sustained increase in the success and impact of our bilateral projects and programmes on improving the lives of poor people – **improved portfolio quality.** Our target reflects the increasingly complex, challenging and fragile environments in which we operate. All DFID project and programmes identify what problems they will address, what the money will be spent on and who will benefit. In addition, all projects and programmes include a measurement framework against which progress is monitored annually. Overall the success rate of DFID projects and programmes has increased to 73.1% in 2008-09 from a baseline of 72% in 2007-08.

F.35 We closely monitor trends in the success of our projects and programmes to identify the marking of sudden changes in regions or sectors that cannot be explained by external factors. We also take steps through active management by regional divisions to identify parts of their portfolio that are performing less well and focus attention on improving these areas.

F.36 We are taking steps to improve the monitoring of our bilateral investments, following the recommendations of a monitoring and evaluation audit that was carried out in 2008. This includes:

- Revised project/programme logical frameworks and guidance, including best practice on the number of indicators;
- Improved training for programme managers in monitoring and evaluation;
- Increased focus on achieving portfolio quality improvements through better country and business planning arrangements.

F.37 Through the Investment Committee, we have begun work on a series of sector portfolio reviews to examine how we can maximise the impact of our investments in sectors.

F.38 We are **stepping up the quality and pace of evaluation in DFID and internationally**. In 2008, country programme evaluations were carried out in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, DRC, Cambodia and Sudan, which helped inform country programme business planning processes. Evaluations also contributed to strengthening effectiveness in a range of policy areas, including DFID's commitments on the Paris Declaration, working with multilaterals, and our approach to working in fragile states.

F.39 We have established an Independent Advisory Committee Development Impact (IACDI) to ensure independent, open and transparent scrutiny of DFID's aid.

- We have launched the new DFID-wide evaluation policy[5] to strengthen independence, build new partnerships for evaluation; promote a culture of learning across DFID; and drive up quality;
- The UK has helped establish the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE), in collaboration wtih the Gates and Hewlett Foundations. 3IE will channel up to £100 million from private sector foundations, developing countries and donors into rigorous impact evaluations;
- We are also supporting the Network of Networks for Impact Evaluation (NNIE), to promote more and better impact evaluation;
- We are supporting the international efforts on the joint evaluation of the Paris Declaration.

5 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/evaluation/evaluation-policy.pdf

Annex G

Explanatory note on MDG country assessment

PSA 29: Measurement

Overall MDG progress

G.1 Progress towards the MDGs is monitored annually through the collaborative efforts of agencies and organisations within the United Nations and international statistical system. For each MDG there are a number of targets with progress towards these targets monitored with reference to over 60 indicators[1]. Data at a global and regional level is published annually.

Country level assessment

G.2 To monitor progress against the MDGs at country level DFID has developed its own assessment methodology based on work carried out in 2007 by Oxford Policy Management[2] . The methodology is based on the same international data described above

G.3 Very broadly, the methodology fits a linear trend to the most recent data and attempts to predict the likelihood of meeting the relevant MDG target. There are some differences in the methodologies for different types of indicator which are described in more detail in the **Technical annex**[3].

G.4 The assessment allocates to countries one of four colours, where:

- Countries in green have either "achieved" the MDG target or are on track to achieve it, i.e. they have a rate of progress above the rate needed to attain the target value by 2015.
- Countries in amber have made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they would however reach the goal in at most twice the time i.e. by 2040. These are rated "off track" and they need to accelerate progress.
- Countries in red, made still slower progress, or regressed. They are "seriously off track".
- Countries in grey lack adequate data to measure progress e.g. there are insufficient data to make a reliable trend assessment.

Assessing short term movements in the MDG indicators

G.5 As the focus of the above methodology is progress towards 2015 targets it is more difficult to assess progress over a shorter timeframe such as the three year period covered by the PSA.

1 see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm
2 see http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/methodology-review-country-mdg-progress.pdf
3 See http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/performance.asp

Within the overall Red, Amber, Green (RAG) assessment, the underlying data may well be showing signs of movement towards a different RAG rating.

G.6 To provide a further insight into each country's progress, the MDG indicator assessment is supplemented with a more detailed trend analysis to show whether progress is accelerating within the RAG rating.

G.7 In general, this is based on a comparison of the latest trend assessment with the baseline trend assessment where the trend is calculated using the latest data point and a data point at least 3 years prior to the latest data point to ensure robustness of the trend.

G.8 We have represented this short term movement in countries' indicator data in the following way:

- ↑ indicates that the latest trend assessment is better than the baseline trend assessment - progress would seem to be accelerating.
- – indicates that there is no difference between the latest trend assessment and baseline trend assessment i.e. no real change in progress; this assessment would also apply if no new data are available
- ↓ indicates that the latest trend assessment is worse than the baseline trend assessment - progress would seem to be slowing or there has been regression.

Baseline assessment

G.9 The baseline for the 2008-11 PSA was set as 2007 when the PSA was established although in most cases it is based on projections from earlier data. The substantial lag in the availability of data means that it might be as late as 2013 or 2014 before we are able to establish the full picture for 2011. So, although the PSA ostensibly covers a three-year period, measurement of the targets will extend over a longer time frame from 2008 to 2014.

Success measure

G.10 In general terms the aim of PSA 29 is to accelerate progress towards the MDGs. Put simply, this could be demonstrated by there being fewer of the 22 PSA countries off-track (red/amber) and more countries on-track (green) at the end of the monitoring period than at the baseline.

G.11 But while there may be changes in the underlying data, it is unrealistic to expect a large number of changes in the RAG ratings over the three year period. We have therefore considered whether progress is *accelerating* within traffic lights with reference to the assessment of the short-term movement as described above. For each indicator we have established success criteria of form:

"The number of [y] countries judged to be green in the baseline assessments is maintained and progress is accelerated in the majority [x] remaining countries"

G.12 It may not be realistic to expect significant progress in certain countries, for example those that are fragile states. The availability of baseline data must also be considered. We have thus selected x to be "the majority" of those countries with data which are currently off-track. This strikes a balance between the need to demonstrate real progress in off-track countries and the extent to which the UK alone has influence over development outcomes in these countries. These values may be reassessed as more data become available over time.

G.13 The target thus translates as follows, taking the data for MDG 2 as an example. At baseline there are 12 "on-track" countries with a green rating, 7 "off-track" countries with an amber or red rating and 3 countries where no assessment can be made. The target is therefore:

"12 countries judged to be on track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries".

G.14 A summary of each indicator and target is shown in **Table 1** below.

Table G1: PSA Indicators and Targets[4]

Indicator	MDG target	Overall baseline assessment	PSA Target
MDG1: Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day	*Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the % of people living on less a dollar a day*	6 countries are on track, 7 countries are off-track (of which 4 are severely off-track) and 9 countries have insufficient trend data for the assessment.	6 countries judged to be "on-track" at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries.
MDG 2: Net-enrolment ratio in primary education.	*Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling (Net enrolment ratio=100%)*	12 countries are on track, 7 countries are off-track (of which 5 are severely off-track) and 3 countries have insufficient data at baseline.	12 countries judged to be "on-track" at baseline are maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries
MDG 3: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	*Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015*	17 of the 21 countries for which assessments have been made are judged to be on-track. 4 countries are off-track and there is insufficient data in one country.	17 countries judged to be "on-track" at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 2 remaining countries.
MDG 4: Under five mortality rate	*Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the under-5 mortality by two-thirds*	At baseline, 4 countries are on-track and 16 are off-track (amber or red). There is insufficient data in 2 countries.	4 countries judged to be "on-track" at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 8 of the remaining countries.
MDG 5: Maternal mortality ratio	*Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters*	1 country is judged to be on-track, and 21 countries are either off-track or severely off-track.	The country judged to be "on-track" at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 10 of the remaining countries.
MDG 6: HIV prevalence among 15-49 year old people[5]	*By 2015 to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV & AIDs*	At baseline 4 countries reported reducing prevalence in HIV/AIDs. In 15 countries, the trend is broadly flat. There is insufficient data to monitor trends in 3 PSA countries.	At least 14 of 22 countries report reducing HIV/AID prevalence rates among 15-49 year olds.

4 Note: The HIV/AIDS and access to trade targets are of a different form. The official MDG target for HIV/AIDs is a directional one: to halt and reverse the spread of the disease. We have interpreted this to mean reducing the prevalence of the disease as measured by a reducing rate in adults. For trade, it is not possible to disaggregate the data for the 22 PSA countries. For these reasons, the targets for these indicators are framed on the basis of observing positive trends in the recent data.

Indicator	MDG target	Overall baseline assessment	PSA Target
MDG 7: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	*By 2015 halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water*	7 countries are assessed to be on-track, 13 are off-track (9 of which are severely off track). There is insufficient data in 2 of the PSA countries.	7 countries judged be "on track" at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 7 of the remaining countries.
MDG 8: The value (in nominal terms), and proportion admitted free of duties, of developed country imports (excluding arms and oil) from low income countries	*Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable non-discriminatory trading and financial system*	This target is based on Low Income countries'[6] access to developed countries markets. The baseline value, 66 percent, is the average of 3 years data (2004-2006), representing $US77.3 billion of exports per annum on average.	A positive change in value (expressed in U.S. dollars at current prices) and in % terms of low income countries exports (excluding arms and oil) admitted free of duty into developed countries markets.

G.15 Overall progress towards each indicator target has been made using a standard PSA assessment rating, as set out at the beginning of Annex B of this report

G.16 It is important to note that the assessment does **not** represent overall progress towards the MDGs but progress against the specific PSA targets covering the period 2008-11 and outlined in **Table 1**. Further details on the data sources are shown in the **Technical Annex**[6].

G.17 The latest assessment of progress in each PSA country for each indicator is laid out in **Table 2**.

Note on data quality

G.18 Despite efforts to secure up-to-date and reliable data for PSA countries, it is important to note that there are limitations to the data available for reviewing progress.

- Substantial lags in the data used for assessing progress mean that it might be as late as 2013 or 2014 before we are able to establish the full picture for 2011
- Data are unavailable to assess progress towards some indicators in some of our PSA countries. Therefore, there may be no change in the assessment compared with the previous period
- Where data are available, new figures will generally not be produced each year, so there may be gaps in time series
- New data becoming available can lead to revisions in the data series for previous years, which means that some of the baselines set out at the start of the PSA period may change.

5 Income groups have been classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds –see Technical Annex
6 See http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/performance.asp

		DRC	ETHIOPIA	GHANA	KENYA	MALAWI	MOZAMBIQUE	NIGERIA	RWANDA	SIERRA LEONE	SUDAN	TANZANIA	UGANDA
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Baseline**	Gy	G	G	Gy	Gy	A	R	Gy	A	Gy	R	G
Indicator 1: Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[14]	**Current Assessment**	Gy	G	G	Gy	Gy	A	R	Gy	A	Gy	R	G
	Trend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	**Baseline**	Gy	G	R	G	R	G	R	G	G	Gy	G	R
Indicator 2: Net enrolment ratio in primary education	**Current Assessment**	Gy	G	G	G	R	G	R	G	G	Gy	G	R
	Trend	–	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	**Baseline**	R	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	R	Gy	G	G
Indicator 3: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	**Current Assessment**	R	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	Gy	G	G
	Trend	–	–	↑	↑	–	–	–	–	↑	–	↑	↑
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality	**Baseline**	R	A	R	R	G	A	R	A	R	Gy	A	R
Indicator 4: Under five mortality rate	**Current Assessment**	R	A	R	R	G	G	R	G	R	Gy	A	R
	Trend	–	–	–	–	–	↑	–	↑	–	–	–	–
MDG 5: Improve maternal health	**Baseline**	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
Indicator 5: Maternal mortality ratio	**Current Assessment**	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Trend	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases	**Baseline**	A	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	A	Gy	A	G
Indicator 6: HIV prevalence among 15-49 year people	**Current Assessment**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Gy	A	G
	Direction of Travel	–	–	–	↓	↑	↓	–	↑	–	–	–	↑
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	**Baseline**	R	A	G	A	G	R	R	R	R	Gy	A	G
Indicator 7: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	**Current Assessment**	R	G	G	A	G	R	R	R	R	Gy	R	G
	Trend	–	↑	↓	–	–	↓	–	↓	↓	–	↓	–

	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	AFGHANISTAN	BANGLADESH	CAMBODIA	INDIA	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	VIETNAM	YEMEN
	R	Gy	Gy	G	Gy	A	G	Gy	G	R
	R	Gy	Gy	G	Gy	A	G	Gy	G	R
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G	R	Gy	G	G	G	G	A	A	G
	G	G	Gy	G	A	G	G	A	G	G
	–	↑	–	–	↓	–	–	–	↑	–
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G
	↑	–	–	–	↓	–	–	–	–	–
	A	R	Gy	G	A	A	G	R	G	A
	G	R	Gy	G	A	A	G	R	G	A
	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	↓	–
	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	G	A
	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	G	A
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G	G	Gy	A	A	A	A	A	A	Gy
	G	G	Gy	A	A	A	A	A	A	Gy
	↑	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	R	R	Gy	R	G	G	G	A	G	R
	A	R	Gy	R	G	G	G	G	G	R
	↑	–	–	–	↑	–	–	↑	–	↓

The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

G — Countries have either "achieved" their target or are on track to achieve their target, i.e. they have a rate of progress above the rate needed to attain the target value by 2015

A — Countries have made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they would however reach the goal in at most twice the time, i.e. by 2040. These are rated "off track" and they need to accelerate progress.

R — Countries made still slower progress, or regressed. They are seriously off track.

Gy — Countries lack adequate data to measure progress, e.g. there are insufficient data to monitor the trend reliably.

This performance rating is supplemented with a more detailed trend assessment where:

↑ improving trend compared with baseline;

↓ worsening or slowing trend compared with baseline; – no difference in trend compared with baseline.

Measuring progress against 2005-08 PSA and earlier PSA targets

G.19 DFID's 2003-06 and 2005-08 PSA targets use the same international data sources as those used in the 2008-11 PSA. However the targets are set in a different way – many of the targets in 2003-06 and 2005-08 PSAs are based measuring progress against average values, taking a simple arithmetic average of the countries included in Africa and Asia for the specific indicators. In PSA 2008-11 we monitor individual MDG performance of 22 countries, showing countries which are on and off course to the meet the MDG targets.

DFID's work on improving data quality

G.20 DFID is working at the country and international level to improve the availability, quality and use of data.

G.21 At the country level DFID is helping countries to produce and implement their own plans to improve statistical systems, focusing on country ownership and co-ordinated donor support. We are increasing our resources for statistics capacity building and are encouraging other donors to also give predictable, long term financing to support countries' national statistical strategies. For example, in Uganda DFID has helped the Government to monitor its five yearly Poverty Eradication Action Plans by supporting implementation of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Corporate Plan, and now the wider Plan for National Statistical Development. In Kenya, DFID has supported planning for a National Statistical System, the preparation of a new Statistics Act and building capacity within the Central Statistical Office in advance of World Bank (WB) funds becoming available. In South Sudan, we are currently exploring how to support the development of the statistical system and the agreed Master Plan on Statistics, alongside other donors. In Nigeria, we have been providing funds alongside WB loan money to implement institutional reform of the statistical system and ultimately improve the quality and availability of key monitoring data. We have provided funds and technical assistance to a number of countries to undertake decennial censuses - a key part of any statistical system and also able to provide information for a number of development indicators. It is hoped that these initiatives and other work we do on statistical support will help deliver the information needed by governments to monitor their own development policies and MDG progress.

G.22 At the international level, DFID is working to improve MDG data availability in a number of ways: DFID provides an essential link between country information and international (often estimated) data whilst exploring more formalised structures for addressing the gaps in the provision of country data; we are working on ways to speed up the flow of information from country to international statistical systems, and we are supporting initiatives to improve the transparency of estimation procedures used by international institutions.

G.23 DFID is working with other partners to improve countries' ability to collect, report and use data in developing and implementing their policies, which can then be used for reporting and analysis. DFID is currently working with the World Bank and other donors to develop a new mechanism for supporting statistics capacity building based on a system wide approach. DFID has agreed to contribute £50 million over four years and the Netherlands have committed Euros 27.5 million (about £22 million) over seven years. Other donors are expected to contribute both through the central fund and also within specific countries. DFID is also working with the international system to develop simple ways of getting country data to international institutions and having all MDG monitoring information in one place (i.e. country and international estimates side by side).

G.24 DFID works with the PARIS 21 (Partnerships in Statistics for Development for the 21st Century) consortium of donors, partner countries and multilateral agencies to raise awareness of the problems linked to inadequate statistics as well as through the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) Advisory Board and the International Household Survey Network (IHSN). Such activities do appear to be producing results – more data is becoming available on the PSA targets but the level is still below the desired level.

Annex H

2005-08 and 2003-06 PSA reporting

Progress towards the Public Service Agreements 2005-08 & 2003-06

H.1 This annex details assessment of performance against outstanding targets 1 to 3 of the 6 targets in DFID's 2005–08 PSA and targets 1 and 2 from our 2003-06 PSA. Final assessments for targets 4 and 5 of the 2005-08 PSA appear in DFID's Annual Report 2008 and in DFID's Autumn Performance Report 2008 for target 6.

Guide to 'traffic light' assessment

Green	**Met/Ahead/On course** Means that progress on the target/sub-target/indicator is either exceeding or in line with plans and expectations. **OR** Means that the target/sub-target/indicator has been achieved by the target date if we are providing the final assessment.
Amber	**Partly met/Broadly on course – minor slippage** Means that progress on the target/sub-target/indicator is broadly on course but there has been minor slippage. Alternatively progress may have been made in some areas but not in others. **OR** Means that the target/sub-target/indicator has been partly met, i.e. some, but not all, elements have been achieved by the target date, or we were very close to achieving the target.
Red	**Not met/Not on course – major slippage** Means that progress on the target/sub-target/indicator is not on course and there has been major slippage. **OR** Means that the target/sub-target/indicator was not met, or was met late.

2005–08 PSA

In line with HM Treasury guidance on Spring 2008 Departmental Reports, a final assessment on DFID's PSA 2005–08 targets is provided wherever possible. Where we make the final assessment of the Department's performance on a target/sub-target/indicator, only one traffic light is shown for the final outcome (Met, partly met, not met).		A
We are still collecting relevant data on PSA targets 1, 2 and 3 of our 2005–08 PSA. On these progress assessments, the first box of each gives an indication of current progress, while the second shows *likely* or *anticipated* progress against the target. So, for example, if we consider that progress on a particular target is currently broadly on course but with some slippage, but we estimate that progress is likely to be on track in the future, an amber box will be followed by a green one.	A	G

2003–06 PSA

Due to time lags in the available data, we are also still collecting relevant data on PSA targets 1 and 2 of our 2003–06 PSA. On these progress assessments, the first box of each gives an indication of current progress, while the second shows *likely* or *anticipated* progress against the target. So, for example, if we consider that progress on a particular target is currently broadly on course but with some slippage, but we estimate that progress is likely to be on track in the future, an amber box will be followed by a green one.	A	G

A

Target 1:
Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in 16 key countries in Africa

(Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Progress

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Broadly on course – minor slippage

Good progress has been made towards several of the Millennium Development Goals. We are ahead of our sub-targets on poverty, under-five mortality and the ratio of girls to boys in primary education. However, we are unlikely to meet the sub-target on skilled birth attendance and there has been some slippage towards meeting the primary school enrolment sub-target, although several countries have made good individual progress in these areas. The data available for HIV and AIDS remains incomplete, but there is evidence of decreasing prevalence amongst young, pregnant women in some countries at the same time as small increases in prevalence in others. 2008 has seen a lot of activity to enhance the global partnership to support Africa's development, with countries reaffirming past commitments and setting new milestones at the European Council, G8, Accra High Level Forum and UN meetings in New York.</td><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr>
<tr><td>1: a reduction of 4 percentage points in the proportion of people living in poverty across the entire region.

Revised baseline 56.4% (1999)</td><td>Ahead

The baseline for this target has been revised upward in line with new data released by the World Bank (based on a revised international poverty line of $1.25 a day in 2005 and on new Purchasing Power Parity data). The figures show a higher global poverty rate in the developing world than had earlier been thought, but the declining trend in the proportion of poor people since the 1980s remains the same.

The new trend shows that poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa has fallen by 6 percentage points to 50.4% between 1999 and 2005, ahead of the target.</td><td>G</td><td>G</td></tr>
<tr><td>2: an increase in primary school enrolment by 18 percentage points.

Revised baseline 68.0% (2000)</td><td>Slippage

Average primary school net enrolment across African PSA countries in 2006 was 79.8%, an increase of just under 12 percentage points, off course for this target and with no change since 2005. However some individual countries have made good progress since 2000. For example, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia have each seen at least a 25 percentage point increase in this period.</td><td>R</td><td>A</td></tr>
</table>

Sub-target	Progress		
3: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school by 5 percentage points. *Revised baseline 89% (2000)*	**On course** In 2006, data was available for 14 of the PSA countries (insufficient information was available for DRC and Zimbabwe). The average ratio, across these 14 PSA countries, of girls to boys enrolled in primary school was 95%, achieving a 5 percentage point increase since 2000 and on course to maintain this for 2008.	G	G
4: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys by 8 per 1000 live births. *Revised baseline 156 deaths/1000 (2000)*	**Ahead** Data was available for 15 of the 16 PSA countries (representative information was unavailable for Sudan). The average under-five mortality rate in these 15 PSA countries in 2006 was 143 deaths per 1000 live births, a decrease of 13 per 1000 live births and ahead of the target decrease by 8.	G	G
5: an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants by 11 percentage points. *Revised baseline 45.5% (2000)*	**Not on course – slippage** FFor the 11 PSA countries in which data was available for 2006, an average of 48.4% of births were assisted by skilled health workers. This represents an increase of only 3 percentage points on the 2000 baseline and it's unlikely the 2008 target will be met on this current trend. There have been some improvements in individual countries, with the rate in DRC, Rwanda and Zimbabwe each estimated to have increased by over 5 percentage points. However, Lesotho and Malawi have shown some small decreases and there remains a very low rate of skilled birth attendance in Ethiopia at under 10 per cent.	R	R
6: a reduction in the proportion of 15–24 year old pregnant women with HIV.	**Some progress** Limited data is available to monitor this indicator, making it difficult to determine trends. Of the 11 PSA countries with data at two time points, 6 have seen decreases in HIV prevalence in young pregnant women. The amber traffic light reflects the lack of information on which to determine potential future trends.	A	A

Sub-target	Progress	
7: enhanced partnership at the country and regional level, especially through the G8, to increase the effectiveness of aid and ensure that international policies support African development.	**Met** As the midpoint to the MDG target date of 2015, 2008 has seen a great deal of activity to build a global partnership to increase the effectiveness of aid and focus international policies to support African development. The Call to Action was signed by over 50 countries worldwide, and a number of events and announcements throughout 2008 culminated in two UN High Level Events in September, on Africa's Development Needs and the MDGs globally, including specific new commitments on malaria, education, health and food. Earlier in the year, the European Council adopted the Agenda for Action to work to achieve development milestones by 2010, including specific targets for Africa. The Japan G8 Summit in July re-affirmed commitments to Africa made at Gleneagles in 2005. The Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in September agreed an Agenda for Action, including commitments to more use of partner country systems, greater accountability, better division of labour, and more predictability. Accra also saw the launch of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. **This is a final assessment.** The target continues to be monitored under our DSO 4.	G

A

Target 2:

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in nine key countries in Asia

(Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam)

Progress

Sub-target	Assessment	2005-08	2003-06
Broadly on course – minor slippage Progress in Asia's nine PSA countries for the 2005-08 period is broadly on course – although there has been some minor slippage. Good progress has been made towards seven of the nine sub-targets across the region. We are ahead of targets on the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school and tuberculosis cure rates. We are also on course to reduce under-five mortality rates and increase tuberculosis detection rates above 70%. Some progress has been made in reducing HIV prevalence rates and we are broadly on course to increase net primary enrolment by eight percentage points. New poverty data shows that we are ahead of targets on reducing poverty in East Asia and the Pacific but not on course in South Asia. It is also unlikely that the target on increasing the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants will be met. However, the number of births assisted has not decreased in any country and significant progress has been made in a number of countries.		A	A
1: a reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty of five percentage points in East Asia and the Pacific. *Revised baseline 35.6% (1999)*	**Ahead** The baseline for this target has been revised upward in line with new data released by the World Bank (based on a revised international poverty line of $1.25 a day in 2005 and on new Purchasing Power Parity data). Data for 2005 shows that poverty in East Asia and the Pacific is at 17.9% – down from 35.6% in 1999. Assuming the reduction follows a linear trend predictions are that poverty will fall by 23 percentage points by the end of 2008. Based on current progress, the sub-target for 2005-08 is ahead.	G	G
2: a reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty of eight percentage points in South Asia. *Revised baseline 44.1%. (1999)*	**Not on course** In the year 2005, the World Bank estimates that poverty in South Asia was 40.4% – a reduction of 3.7 percentage points. Based on a projection of new World Bank data, poverty is estimated to be 39.5% in 2008. Therefore is unlikely that this target will be met.	R	R
3: an increase in net primary school enrolment by eight percentage points. *Revised baseline 83.7% (2000)*	**Broadly on course – minor slippage** Data are available for eight of our nine PSA countries in Asia (not Afghanistan). The latest outturn data for 2006 shows an enrolment rate of 89.5% – a 5.8 percentage point improvement on the baseline in 2000. Predictions suggest an overall increase of 7.5 percentage points by 2008 – suggesting a rating of on course to meet the target with minor slippage.	G	G

Sub-target	Progress		
4: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school by five percentage points. *Baseline 84% (2000)*	**Ahead** Data have been included for all 9 PSA countries in Asia, with locally available data used for Afghanistan and Pakistan. These figures may not be strictly comparable with international data; however the trend using local data is considered to reflect the true pattern of change – where as the international data does not. Overall, the average ratio of girls to boys has increased from 84% in 2000 to 92% in 2006 – an increase of 8 percentage points. This target is therefore assessed as "ahead".	G	G
5: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys by 24 per 1000 live births. *Revised baseline: 76 deaths/1000 (2000)*	**On course** These figures are from a modelled series produced by UNICEF and include 8 of the 9 PSA countries. Afghanistan has been excluded because there are no data. UNICEF have revised their estimates, which has changed the baseline since the last assessment. Overall, the average death rate across the 8 countries was 58 per 1000 live births in 2006, down from 76 per 1000 live births in 2000; this is a reduction of 18, on track to meet the target.	G	G
6: an increase of 15 percentage points in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants. *Baseline 43% (2000)*	**Not on course** The assessment is based on 8 of the 9 PSA countries with Afghanistan excluded due to insufficient data. Overall, an average of 53% of births were assisted by skill birth attendants in 2006. This is an increase of 10 percentage points since 2000. The projected figure for 2008 is 56% (13 percentage point increase). This means we do not expect to meet the target by the end of the period. However, the number of births assisted has not decreased in any country.	A	A
7: prevalence rates of HIV infection in vulnerable groups being below 5%.	**Some progress** It is difficult to assess progress on this target because available data has poor coverage and is unlikely to represent vulnerable groups accurately. More data is available than last year, thanks to the UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (2008), but it is difficult to determine trends. The latest data shows that the average HIV prevalence rate is below 5% in two of the three vulnerable groups. In 2006-07 the average for the 8 countries where data was available for HIV prevalence amongst female sex workers was 3.8%, which has decreased from 10.5% in 2000 (6 countries). In 2006-07 the average (across 4 countries) amongst men who have sex with men was 4.5%. The average rate (based on 7 countries) amongst injecting drug users was 19.3% in 2006-07, which is a decrease from 23% in 2000-01 (7 countries).	A	A

Sub-target	Progress		
8: a tuberculosis case detection rate above 70%. *Baseline 33% (2000)*	**On course** Data are available for all 9 PSA countries in Asia from the World Bank. The average TB case detection rate has increased from 33% in 2000 to 68% in 2006. If current strong progress continues, this target will be reached by 2008.	G	G
9: a tuberculosis cure treatment rate greater than 85%. *Baseline 86% (2000)*	**Ahead** Data are available from the World Bank for all 9 PSA countries for this indicator. The target for TB cure rate has already been met in all 9 countries. Overall the cure rate has increased to 90% in 2005. Projections show that the cure rate is set to increase further to 94% by the end of the period. This target is therefore assessed as "ahead".	G	G

A

Target 3:
Improved effectiveness of the multilateral system

Progress

A

Partly met

The UK Government made mixed progress towards the PSA target for improving the effectiveness of the multilateral system. Of the four sub-targets, one was met, one was partly met, and two were not met.

Sub-target three, to improve the way international partners are supporting poor countries to reach the MDGs, has been met. Good progress has been made on implementing reform initiatives in the International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) approach has been widely adopted by countries accessing International Development Association (IDA) resources. Of the countries reviewed, 80% had strategies assessed as either largely developed (13%) or with actions that had been taken (67%). The European Commission has made good progress in rationalising its aid instruments and pushing for more effective aid; for example, it is beginning to provide predictable long term financing for selected African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries over six years rather than the normal three.

Although sub-target two, to ensure that 90% of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) will receive debt relief by the end of 2008 was not met within this timeframe, good progress has been made on improving the countries' debt positions – 35 out of 41 eligible countries are now receiving debt relief.

Sub-target four, to improve the effectiveness of UN agencies and the humanitarian aid system, was partly met. DFID increased its share of un-earmarked humanitarian financing and more countries used the UN Needs Assessment Methodology, but the financing for and quality of UN appeals continues to be off-target. Progress was made in improving the institutional effectiveness of four of the nine institutions selected, but the target of six was missed.

Despite strong lobbying from the UK, insufficient support from other member states meant that sub-target one, to increase the proportion of EC ODA to Low Income Countries (LICs) was missed, although the European Development Fund (EDF) will retain its Low Income Country focus.

This is the final assessment of the overall target.

19 While the EC's overall LIC spend is likely to average 56% on the current LIC definition, this definition will be updated in the new PSA period; a number of former LICs will graduate to Middle Income status and on paper, therefore, the average percentage is expected to be adjusted to around 52%. The EDF, however, will retain its high LIC status.

Sub-target	Progress	
1. A greater impact of EC external programmes on poverty reduction and working for agreement to increase the proportion of EC Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Low Income Countries (LICs) from its 2000 baseline figure of 38% to 70%. *The EC revised its ODA reporting in 2002, so direct comparisons with figures for 2000 and 2001 cannot be made.*	**Not met** The European Consensus on Development, agreed in 2005, made clear that the primary objective of European aid was eradicating poverty and that the poorest countries should be given priority. These sentiments have been included in the development section of the proposed EU Constitutional Treaty. However, the outcome of negotiations on the current European seven-year budget (2007-13) means that the specific target of increasing the proportion of EC ODA to Low Income Countries (LICs) will not be achieved in this period, as the LIC spend will average 56% over this time.[19] It was, however, an important goal for the UK negotiators to ensure that the EC poverty focus for Africa was maintained. They were successful in ensuring that the European Development Fund (EDF), which finances EC assistance to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and of which 90% is allocated to LICs, remained off-budget. The EDF is relatively well managed by the Commission and the UK will work with other Member States to press that it remains off-budget until the Commission radically improves its overall aid efficiency. DFID strategy for continuing to address the level of the EC's ODA to LICs is set out in the Institutional Strategy for the EU, 2008-2010. **This final assessment of the sub-target appeared in DFID's Annual Report 2008. It is reproduced here to explicate our judgement on our overall progress towards Target 3.**	R

Sub-target	Progress	
2. Ensuring that 90% of all eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) countries committed to poverty reduction that have reached Decision Point by end 2005, receive irrevocable debt relief by end 2008" *[joint target with HMT]*. *The baseline is set by the 28 countries that had reached Decision Point by the end of 2005. The 90% target applied to this baseline requires that at least 25 countries complete HIPC before the end of 2008.*	**Not met** 23 countries (82%) have reached HIPC Completion Point. It would have taken 25 countries to meet the target. We reported in the Autumn Performance Report that two countries, Burundi and Guinea, were likely to reach Completion Point by the end of 2008 or shortly thereafter. Burundi reached Completion Point on 29 January 2009. However, in Guinea, the death of the President triggered a coup on 23 December 2008. The country can begin to move towards HIPC Completion Point when there is an internationally recognised government that is able to direct the benefits of relief to poverty reduction. Overall, good progress has been made on improving countries' debt positions: 35 out of 41 eligible countries are now receiving debt relief and over $110 billion (£60 billion)[20] has been committed since 2000 under HIPC and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. Many of the remaining countries are experiencing difficulties such as conflict or weak governance. The future rate of progress is therefore likely to be slower than in the past. However, the IMF and World Bank report that countries continue to make progress and several have good prospects for reaching Completion Point in 2009. The UK Government will continue its efforts to press for flexibility to support countries through HIPC while ensuring that savings from debt relief will benefit poor people. **This is the Final Assessment of this sub-target.**	R
3. International partners are working effectively with poor countries to make progress towards the United Nations 2015 Millennium Development Goals *[joint target with HMT].*	**Met** Significant progress was made against this sub-target, with good progress on implementing reform initiatives in the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and in improving the effectiveness of EC development assistance. The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) approach has been widely adopted by countries accessing International Development Association (IDA) resources; 55 countries have Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and 10 have interim PRSPs. Of the countries reviewed, 80% had strategies assessed as either largely developed (13%) or with actions that had been taken (67%). Total global net ODA in 2006 was $104.4 billion (£56.7 million), nearly double the baseline level. **This final assessment of the sub-target appeared in DFID's Annual Report 2008. It is reproduced here to explicate our judgement on our overall progress towards Target 3.**	G

20 $ and € coversion to GBP in this report is based on the official OECD-DAC exchange rate for 2008 ($1 = £0.5527=€0.6933).

Sub-target	Progress	
Indicator (i): poor countries and development partners are committed to and supporting effective and sustainable Poverty Reduction Strategies *(75% of all countries implementing Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) to present satisfactory reports to the Boards).* *(Nb: It is no longer a requirement for WB/IMF Boards to sign off PRS reports).*	**Met** The PRS approach has been widely adopted in countries accessing International Development Association (IDA) resources. The latest figures indicate that 55 countries have Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and 10 have interim PRSPs. The World Bank and IMF no longer approve PRSs or PRS Progress Reports, and therefore no longer produce aggregate reports of progress in preparing PRSs which were the previous source of data on this indicator. The assessment has therefore been made using the World Bank's Aid Effectiveness Review (AER) 'Results Based National Development Strategies: Assessment and Challenges Ahead', which is the data source for measuring ownership in the 2008 Monitoring Survey under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness[21]. The AER uses 3 criteria to assess whether a country has an operational development strategy: a unified strategic framework; prioritisation within that framework; and a strategic link to the budget. According to the latest AER, in 2007 80% of the 62 countries covered by the review had strategies assessed as either largely developed (13%) or with actions that had been taken (67%). This was an increase from 64% in 2005 (with 8% assessed as largely developed, and 56% as having actions taken[22]). It also exceeds the 75% threshold required by this indicator.	G
Indicator (ii): a sustained increase over time in the total net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries and multilateral agencies to aid recipients. *Baseline: $58.3 billion (2002)*	**Met** Total global net ODA in 2006 was $104.4 billion – nearly double the baseline level – mainly as a result of agreements reached at the European and G8 Summits to increase ODA, including debt relief. While the 2006 and 2007 ODA levels represent a fall of 4.5% from the level in 2005 caused by exceptionally high debt relief in 2005, it is still a significant increase over the baseline and includes a non-debt increase. The challenge remains to ensure that ODA continues to rise to deliver on the aid volume commitments agreed in 2005 (to reach $130 billion of ODA by 2010) and this is addressed by the new DSO Indicator 17[23].	G

21 This does not provide a strict measurement of progress towards the indicator, because (a) the AER measures all national development strategies, not just PRSs; (b) the AER measures strategies rather than progress reports, and (c) the AER measures progress in developing operational strategies, rather than providing a one-off assessment of quality. However, it is the best available and is consistent with the monitoring of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

22 Note that the baseline figure has changed since the previous Quarterly Management Report and Autumn Performance Report because the World Bank has slightly revised the methodology for assessing the quality of national development strategies.

23 Five commitments delivered (including increased aid volumes)

Sub-target	Progress	
Indicator (iii): Improved effectiveness of EC Development Assistance (as demonstrated by 2 out of 3 of the following being achieved): • a clear policy framework that puts poverty reduction as its central aim for development cooperation and promotes coherence among EU's policies that affect developing countries; • agreement in Council, Commission and European Parliament to implement these objectives, including by increasing the share of EC ODA going to LICs; • continued reforms and adoption of best development practices during the 2005-2009 Commission.	**Met** A final assessment was made in DFID's Annual Report 2008 for the first two sub-indicators, both of which were met: 1) a clear policy framework that puts poverty reduction as its central aim for development cooperation and promotes coherence among EU's policies that affect developing countries, and 2) agreement in Council, Commission and European Parliament to implement these objectives, including by increasing the share of EC ODA going to LICs. There has been good progress towards meeting the third outstanding sub-indicator: continued reforms and adoption of best development practices during the 2005-2009 Commission. The European Commission has rationalised its aid instruments and is taking a pro active stance on encouraging aid effectiveness, as emphasised in the Consensus on Development. For example, the Commission has developed and is beginning to implement the innovative concept of MDG contracts, an enhanced version of budget support, which would provide more predictable long term financing (over 6 years rather than the normal 3 years) for selected ACP countries. Assessment of progress will continue under DSO 5.18, with a particular focus on the European Commission's approach to Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). **This is the final assessment for this indicator.**	G

Sub-target	Progress	
Indicator (iv): Improved institutional effectiveness of 4 IFIs (EBRD, WB, AsDB, AfDB). Effectiveness will be measured against 3 criteria identified through DFID's multilateral effectiveness assessment and institutional strategies. The target is for 3 out of 4 of the agencies to be achieving progress in all 3 indicators[24].	**Met** Good progress has been made within all four International Financial Institutions (IFIs) on the implementation of reform initiatives. WB, AfDB and AsDB have met the three criteria therefore the target is judged to have been met. DFID has developed a new tool, the Multilateral Development Effectiveness Summaries (MDES)[25], to assess organisational performance of the agencies concerned. The MDES have been shared with the agencies concerned and are being actively used to inform our policy dialogue and address areas of weakness. Highlights for the four IFIs over 2007 are as follows: • Donors secured significant policy reforms including during the **IDA 15** replenishment negotiations to improve the way the World Bank works with others in Fragile States and other poor countries on issues such as climate change, gender, aid effectiveness and the use of policy conditions. Donors pledged a record £12.6bn over three years for the World Bank. The UK's contribution to IDA 15 is £2.13bn, a 49% increase over IDA 14. • At the **African Development Bank**, President Kaberuka has shown a strong commitment to the internal reform programme and the Bank continues to make steady progress. An increase in the number of field offices, more staff and a new structure which enables a clearer country focus are amongst the most important reforms. In December 2007, donors committed US$ 8.9 billion over the next 3 years (2008-10) for the African Development Fund (AfDF), an increase of 52% over the 2005-2007 period. The UK will provide £417 million to AfDF 11, making us the largest AfDF donor. • The **Asian Development Bank** has agreed a number of initiatives on human resources and through its Management for Development Results programme. Progress has been slower than expected and many of the tougher reforms remain to be tackled. The UK is working to influence the Bank further through the current replenishment round of the Asian Development Fund, which concludes in May. • The **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development** continues to deliver well on its transition mandate with 89% of operations in 2007 rated as "excellent – good". Commitments are rising to record levels in the Early Transition Countries – the poorest and least reformed. EBRD is on track to exceed investment targets under its Sustainable Energy Initiative by nearly 50%. The Bank has an independent and well respected Evaluation Department which produces credible reports and lessons. EBRD continues to manage its partnerships well. The number of joint projects with the European Investment Bank has increased since the signing of an MOU at the end of 2006.	G

24 The 3 indicators are: "internal performance", "country-level results" and "partnerships"
25 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/maf.asp#Summaries
26 Indicator 11: Improved international system for humanitarian assistance
Indicator 20: Improved effectiveness of the UN system

Sub-target	Progress
4. Improved effectiveness of United Nations agencies and the humanitarian aid system.	**Partly met** A Some significant progress was made against this sub-target, with improvements in the effectiveness of the humanitarian system and solid performance gains across the priority agencies. We judge the sub-target to be partly met as financing of humanitarian appeals and consistent performance gains across all 9 agencies did not meet our full ambitions. As such, improving the effectiveness of the UN agencies and humanitarian aid system will remain part of DFID core business and will be carried over to the next DSO under Indicators 11 and 20[26]. **This final assessment of the sub-target appeared in DFID's Annual Report 2008. It is reproduced here to explicate our judgement on our overall progress towards Target 3**.

27 OCHA Annual Report 2006

Sub-target	Progress	
Indicator (i): Progress on 2 of 3 indicators in relation to the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principles: **(a)** Flexible financing to agencies. % of un-earmarked DFID humanitarian financing greater than previous year. *Baseline 25% (2002/03)* **(b)** More equitable and complete financing appeals. % of un-financed UN consolidated appeals less than previous year *Baseline 25% (2003)* % gap between 5 most funded and least funded appeals less than previous year. *Baseline 52% (2004)* **(c)** Improved Needs Assessment and Evaluation (greater number of countries using the new UN Needs Assessment Methodology than in previous year and 100% evaluation coverage (either by DFID or a partner) of all major humanitarian crises). *Baseline zero (2003)*	**On Course** Progress has exceeded expectations in two of three Good Humanitarian Donorship targets: increasing DFID's un-earmarked humanitarian financing, and improved needs assessment and evaluation. However, more equitable and complete financing of UN appeals continues to be off-target. Challenges remain to improve the quality of UN appeals, for example, to ensure they are not over inflated, are prioritised and are underpinned by strong evidence. We will continue to engage with donors and the UN to ensure recommendations agreed at a joint donor/ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (UN, NGOs and Red Cross) in February 2008 are implemented. On (a), DFID has exceeded the 45% target of un-earmarked humanitarian funding. In 2006/07, 55% of DFID humanitarian funding was un-earmarked compared to 37% in 2005/06. In February 2008, the UN and donors agreed to replicate Common Humanitarian Funds in Central African Republic and Ethiopia, which will result in further progress towards this target in 2008/09. On (b), the targets on financing of UN appeals have not been met. In 2007, the percentage of un-financed UN appeals was 37% against the 15% target. There was also some slippage from 2006 when 31% UN appeals were un-financed. The percentage gap between the five most funded and the five least funded UN appeals in 2007 was 55% against a target of 35%. Again, there was some slippage over 2006, when the gap was 52%. On (c), the target of 10 countries using the UN Needs Assessment Methodology in 2007 has been exceeded. 11 countries used the methodology for 2007 work plans[27]. Since 2005, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee has evaluated all major humanitarian crises, including: the response to the floods and cyclones in Mozambique (May 2007), Pakistan (October 2007), the drought response in the Horn of Africa (December 2006), the humanitarian crises in Darfur (March 2006), and the Pakistan Earthquake (February 2006)	G

Sub-target	Progress
Indicator (ii): Improved institutional effectiveness of 9 UN and humanitarian agencies (ICRC, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO). The target is for 6 out of the 9 agencies to be achieving progress in all 3 indicators[28].	**Partly met** A 4 out of 9 agencies (UNDP, UNAIDS, UNHCR and ICRC) have made robust progress across all three indicators, according to 2008 Multilateral Development Effectiveness Summaries (MDES)[29]. Furthermore, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO achieved progress on 2 out of 3 targets, aided by the adoption of stronger corporate performance frameworks. UNESCO and FAO, according to the MDES assessments had the weakest evidence of improved performance against the 3 criteria although remedial actions are being put in place in 2008 by the Executive Boards. During the PSA period, most UN agencies have made good progress with introducing results-based management (RBM), according to the 2004 and 2006 reviews by the UN's Joint Inspection Unit[30]. The DAC Evaluation Review of Evaluation Functions as well as the Denmark-led studies of results-based management confirm improvements in the management information and results-reporting systems of the agencies[31,32,33,34,35]. The ExCom agencies agreed a standardised cost recovery rate of 7%, eliminating the previous wide variations in rate (Joint Executive Board) and 5 out of 9 agencies (UNHCR, ICRC, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO) reduced their proportionate spend on admin related expenditures. In 2004, for example, UNICEF admin rate was 19.7% of spend and had fallen to 14.3% in 2006 (with a target of 12.2% for 2009). The commitment and practice of setting efficiency targets began in 2006 (with UNICEF), and with UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA agreeing to introduce them from 2008 onwards. The new Strategic Plans for ICRC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WHO demonstrate clearer definition of roles, comparative advantages and expected results. All UN Development and Specialised agencies began participating in 'One UN' initiatives in 2007 in 8 countries. Vietnam and Cape Verde are already demonstrating efficiency savings. Agencies are also taking forward the recommendation of the High-Level on System Wide Coherence, with 16 countries identified for country-level coherence and effectiveness efforts in 2008.

28 The 3 indicators are: "internal performance", "country-level results" and "partnerships"
29 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/maf.asp#Summaries
30 http://www.unjiu.org/data/reports/2004/en2004_6.pdf
http://www.unjiu.org/data/reports/2006/en2006_06.PDF
31 Results-based Management in UNICEF, Dahlberg Global Development Advisers, commissioned by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in association with CIDA, DFID, Dutch Foreign Ministry and SIDA, 2007
32 Peer Review of Evaluation Functions in UNICEF, Evaluation Network, Development Assistance Committee, Paris 2007
33 Results-based Management in UNDP, Dahlberg Global Development Advisers, commissioned by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2006
34 Results-based Management in UNFPA, Dahlberg Global Development Advisers, commissioned by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in association with CIDA, DFID, Dutch Foreign Ministry and SIDA, 2006
35 Peer Review of Evaluation Functions in UNDP, Evaluation Network, Development Assistance Committee, Paris, 2006

2003–06 PUBLIC SERVICE AGREEMENT

A

Target 1:
Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in 16 key countries in Africa

(Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Progress

Broadly on course – minor slippage Despite time lags in data availability, it is now possible to report on 6 of the 8 sub-targets. The picture is mixed: the sub-targets on primary school enrolment and effective implementation of the G8 Action Plan for Africa were met; the sub-target for the ratio of girls to boys in primary education was missed by just 1 percentage point; and the target on improved effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention and management was partly met. The sub-targets on under-five mortality and skilled birth attendance were not. Despite this, there has been good progress by several individual countries in these areas. It is not yet possible to make a final assessment of the sub-targets on poverty and HIV / AIDS. However, we are ahead on the poverty sub-target and broadly on course on HIV / AIDS.		A	A
1: a sustainable reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty from 48% across the entire region. *Revised baseline 56.8% (1998)*	**Ahead** As with the 2005-08 target, the baseline has been revised upward as a result of new data released by the World Bank. The new trend shows that poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa has fallen by 6 percentage points to 50.4% between 1999 and 2005, indicating that the target was on track to be met in 2006.	G	G
2: an increase in primary school enrolment from 58% to 72%. *Revised baseline 64.2% (1998)*	**Met** Based on the available data (13 of the 16 PSA countries), average primary school net enrolment in 2006 was 79.8%, an increase that exceeds the 14 percentage points required to meet this target. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**		G
3: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school from 89% to 96%. *Revised baseline 89% (1998)*	**Partly Met** Based on the 14 out of 16 PSA countries for which data was available, the average ratio of girls to boys in primary school in 2006 was 95%. This was very close to the target and, in fact, 9 of the PSA countries individually attained a ratio of at least 96%. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**		A

Sub-target	Progress	
4: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys from 158 per 1000 live births to 139 per 1000. *Revised baseline 160 deaths/1000 (1998)*	**Not Met** For the 15 PSA countries in which data was available, the average under-five mortality rate was 143 deaths per 1000 live births in 2006, short of the target for this indicator. However, some progress has been made, with 11 of the PSA countries having a rate under 139 / 1000 and with decreases of between 30/1000 and 55/1000 in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia since 1998. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**	R
5: an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants from 49% to 67%. *Revised baseline 39.5% (1998)*	**Not Met** The baseline for 1998 is now estimated to be lower than originally stated, in part due to the fact that South Africa (with higher rates of assisted births) is not included due to a lack of up to date information. The final assessment is based on the 11 countries with available data and shows that in 2006 an average of 48.4% of births were assisted by skilled health workers. This represents an increase of 9 percentage points, some way short of the 18 percentage point reduction target. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**	R
6: a reduction in the proportion of 15–24 year old pregnant women with HIV from 16%.	**Some progress** Limited data is available to monitor this indicator, making it difficult to determine trends. Of the 11 PSA countries with data at two time points, 6 have seen decreases in HIV prevalence in young pregnant women. The greatest decrease was in Zimbabwe, from 29.8% in 2001 to 18.6% in 2004. The remaining 5 countries with data have maintained fairly steady rates or seen small increases. The amber traffic light reflects the lack of information on which to determine potential future trends.	A

Sub-target	Progress	
7: Improved effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention and management as demonstrated by a reduction in the number of people whose lives are affected by violent conflict and a reduction in potential sources of future conflict where the UK can make a significant contribution *[joint target with FCO and MoD]*.	**Partly met** Medium- to longer-term trends in Africa continue to show an overall reduction in violent conflict. However, areas of instability persist, most notably in Darfur. The UK is a major donor to the African Union (AU) Mission in Sudan set up for peacekeeping in Darfur. The UK continues to play an important role in supporting the AU Peace and Security agenda. It has responded to AU conflict prevention priorities, through the Africa Conflict Prevention Pool (ACPP), by supporting the development of a detailed roadmap for a Continental Early Warning System, the setting up of the Panel of the Wise, and the design and planning of the Africa Standby Force. **This final assessment of the sub-target appeared in DFID's Annual Report 2007. It is reproduced here to explicate our judgement on our overall progress towards Target 1.**	A
8: effective implementation of the G8 Action Plan for Africa in support of enhanced partnership at the regional and country level.	**Met** This target has been met. The Update Statement on Africa issued by G8 Leaders at their 2006 Summit confirmed that good progress has been made and set out priorities for continuing work. The main exception is trade, where progress has been disappointing. Further progress will be reported under the 2005–08 PSA. **This final assessment of the sub-target appeared in DFID's Annual Report 2007. It is reproduced here to explicate our judgement on our overall progress towards Target 1.**	G

A

Target 2:

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in 4 key countries in Asia

(Bangladesh, China, India and Pakistan)

Progress

Some slippage Overall progress is mixed against the PSA targets in four countries for 2003-06. Two targets have been met: gross enrolment rates in primary school have increased to 100% in all four countries and the ratio of girls to boys has increased to 96% – ahead of target. This is the final assessment for those targets. In contrast three targets have not been met at the final assessment. Under five mortality rates fell by 21 deaths per 1000 live births between 1998 to 2006 – which was just off track to achieve the target (reduction of 24). However, all countries have made progress since 2000 on under five mortality. The target on increasing the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants has also not been met at the final assessment, but progress has been seen across all four countries. Tuberculosis detection rates have significantly increased from 15% in 1998 to 65% in 2006 – this misses the 70% target, however no countries have declined. The remaining four targets do not yet have recent data against which a final assessment can be made. Progress is ahead of target on reducing the proportion of people in poverty in East Asia and Pacific, but not on course in South Asia. It is difficult to assess progress towards the HIV prevalence rate target due to poor data coverage but available data shows some progress – particularly in Bangladesh and India. Tuberculosis cure treatment rates are also ahead of target in all four countries.		A	A
1: a sustainable reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty from 15% to 10% in East Asia and the Pacific *(includes China and South East Asia).* *Revised baseline 35.6%. (1999)*	**Ahead** New poverty data recently released by the World Bank based on a revised international poverty line of $1.25 a day in 2005 and on new Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) data. Based on the new data, the region has made excellent progress since 1999 with the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty in East Asia and the Pacific falling from 35.6% in 1999 to 17.9% in 2005 – this is a reduction of 17.7 percentage points. Assuming that the reduction in poverty follows a linear trend, this target is assessed as "ahead" of target.	G	G
2: a sustainable reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty from 40% to 32% in South Asia. *Revised baseline 44.1% (1999)*	**Not on course** In the year 2005, the World Bank's new data shows that the proportion of the population in extreme poverty in South Asia was 40.4% – a reduction of 3.7 percentage points. Based on the current rate of progress, it is therefore unlikely the target of an 8 percentage point decrease will be met.	R	R

Sub-target	Progress	
3: an increase in gross primary school enrolment from 95% to 100%. *Revised baseline 95% (1998)*	**Met** The assessment includes all 4 2003-06 PSA countries in Asia. The gross primary school enrolment rate includes all children in primary school, including those who are older than primary school age, as a percentage of the primary school population. This is why figures often exceed 100%. Gross primary enrolment rates increased from 95% in 1998 to 103% in 2006. This is the final assessment and the target has therefore been met. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**	G
4: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school from 87% to 94%. *Revised baseline 88% (1998)*	**Met** Data have been included for all 4 PSA countries in Asia for this period, with locally available data used for Pakistan. Local figures may not be strictly comparable with international data; however the trend using local data is considered to reflect the true pattern of change – where as the international data does not. Overall, the average ratio of girls to boys has increased from 88% in 1998 to 96% in 2006 – an increase of 8 percentage points. This target has therefore been met. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**	G
5: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys from 92 per 1000 live births to 68 per 1000. *Revised baseline 87 deaths/1000 (1998)*	**Not met** These figures are from a modelled series produced by UNICEF and include all 4 of the PSA countries for 2003-06. UNICEF have revised their estimates, which has changed the baseline since the last assessment. Overall, the average death rate across the 4 countries was 66 per 1000 live births in 2006, down from 87 per 1000 live births in 1998; this is a reduction of 21. The 2003-06 PSA target required a reduction of 24 per 1000 births from the 1998 baseline. Therefore the target has not been met. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**	R
6: an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants from 39% to 57%. *Revised baseline 41% (1998)*	**Not met** The assessment is based on all 4 of the PSA countries for this period. Overall, an average of 51% of births were assisted by skill birth attendants in 2006. This is an increase of 10 percentage points since 1998. The PSA target required an improvement of 18 percentage points therefore the target has not been met (this is the final assessment. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**	R

Sub-target	Progress		
7: prevalence rates of HIV infection in vulnerable groups being below 5%.	**Some progress** It is difficult to assess progress on this target because available data has poor coverage and is unlikely to represent vulnerable groups accurately. More data is available than last year, thanks to the UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (2008), but it is difficult to determine trends. The latest data shows that China and Bangladesh have rates below 5% in 2 or more vulnerable groups. However, there can big differences between the groups. The lowest prevalence rates across vulnerable groups were found in Bangladesh and India.	A	A
8: a tuberculosis case detection rate above 70%. *Revised baseline 15% (1998)*	**Not met** Data are available for all 4 PSA countries in Asia for this indicator from the World Bank. The average TB case detection rate has increased from 15% in 1998 to 65% in 2006. Therefore the 2003-06 PSA target of 70% has not been met. **This is the final assessment of this sub-target.**		R
9: a tuberculosis cure treatment rate greater than 85%. *Revised baseline 82% (1998)*	**Ahead** Data are available from the World Bank for all 4 PSA countries for this indicator. The target for TB cure rate has already been met in all 4 countries. Overall the cure rate has increased to 89% in 2005. Projections show that the cure rate is expected to stay at this level for the remainder of the period. This target is therefore assessed as "ahead".	G	G

Annex I

Organisational Chart

- **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**
  Douglas Alexander MP
  - **Principal Private Secretary**
    Matt Baugh
  - **MINISTER OF STATE**
    Gareth R Thomas MP
  - **PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE**
    Mike Foster MP
  - **Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State**
    TBA
  - **Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State**
    Russell Brown MP
  - **House of Commons Government Whip**
    Kerry McCarthy MP
  - **House of Lords Spokesperson**
    Lord Brett
  - **House of Lords Government Whip**
    Lord Tunnicliffe
  - **Special Advisers**
    Richard Darlington
    Stephen Doughty
- **PERMANENT SECRETARY**
  Nemat "Minouche" Shafik
  - **Director General for Country Programmes**
    Mark Lowcock
    - **East and Central Africa Division**
      Director: Dave Fish
    - **West and Southern Africa Division**
      Director: Beverley Warmington
    - **Pan-Africa Strategy & Programmes**
      Director: Marcus Manuel
    - **Middle East, Caribbean, Asia (Central, North and East), and British Overseas Territories (MECAB)**
      Director: Sue Wardell
    - **South Asia Division**
      Director: Jim Drummond
  - **Director General International**
    Martin Dinham
    - **Europe and Donor Relations Division**
      Director: Anthony Smith
    - **International Finance and Development Effectiveness Division**
      Director: Rachel Turner
    - **United Nations Conflict and Humanitarian Division**
      Acting Director: Moazzam Malik
  - **Director General for Policy and Research**
    Andrew Steer
    - **Chief Scientist**
      Gordon Conway
    - **Chief Economist**
      Alan Winters
    - **Policy Division**
      Director: Nick Dyer
    - **Joint Trade Policy Unit**
      Director: Claire Durkin
  - **Acting Director General for Corporate Performance**
    Sam Sharpe
    - **Finance and Corporate Performance Division**
      Acting Director: Liz Ditchburn
    - **Evaluation Department**
      Nick York
    - **Internal Audit Department**
      Paul Manning
    - **Human Resources Division**
      Director: Neil Robertson
    - **Communications Division**
      Director: Paul Mylrea
    - **Business Solutions Division**
      Director: Simon Jones
- **Non Executive Directors**
  Doreen Langston
  David MacLeod

Annex J

Useful websites and sources of information

www.dfid.gov.uk

DFID's website gives information on all aspects of DFID's work. The section on 'who DFID works with' at www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork contains web links to the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Commission, United Nations, regional development banks, the Commonwealth, other bilateral donors, civil society, G8, private sector, co-operatives and trade unions.

www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2007/New-joint-Trade-Policy-Unit-TPU-opens-for-business/

The joint DFID BIS (Department for Business, Innovation and Skills) Trade Policy Unit was set up in 2007 to bring the development and trade agendas even closer together.

www.bond.org.uk

BOND (British Overseas non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for Development) is the UK's broadest network of voluntary organisations working in international development.

www.dec.org.uk

The Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) is an umbrella organisation which represents 13 leading UK aid agencies.

www.oecd.org/dac

The DAC (Development Assistance Committee) is the principal body through which the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries. Their website includes statistics on aid flows and peer reviews of DAC member development programmes.

www.wto.org

The World Trade Organisation deals with the rules of trade between nations.

www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Publications/folder-publications1/file-involvement-wbankpdf/

This report provides an overview of developments at the World Bank between October 2005 and June 2007 and outlines the Government's positions on major issues. The Bank's International Development Association (IDA) supports anti-poverty programmes in the poorest developing countries with long-term, no interest loans – www.worldbank.org/ida

www.thecommonwealth.org

The Commonwealth Secretariat is the main intergovernmental agency of the Commonwealth, facilitating consultation and co-operation among member governments and countries.

www.cdcgroup.com
CDC Group plc is wholly owned by DFID, and is part of DFID's portfolio of interventions in private sector development. It was formerly known as the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/
The Stabilisation Unit is a joint DFID-FCO-MOD unit. It was renamed from the Post Conflict Reconstruction Unit (PCRU) in December 2007.

www.parliament.uk/indcom
The International Development Committee (IDC) is appointed by the House of Commons to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of DFID.

www.reliefweb.int
Reliefweb is a UN site providing humanitarian information on complex emergencies and natural disasters. Their website includes links to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

www.goodhumanitariandonorship.org
The Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative seeks to define the principles that should inform donor practice.

www.research4development.info
R4D is an online database containing information about research programmes supported by DFID. It provides the latest information about research funded by DFID, including news, case studies and details of current and past research.

www.developments.org.uk
Developments is a free quarterly magazine produced by DFID to increase awareness of development issues.

www.globaldimension.org.uk
Global Dimension is a website for teachers, and gives information about books, videos, posters and websites which bring a global dimension to teaching.

www.britishcouncil.org/globalschools
DFID's Global School Partnerships promote partnerships between schools in the UK and schools in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

www.britishcouncil.org/learning-delphe.htm
Development Partnerships in Higher Education (DelPHE) supports partnerships between higher education institutions in the UK and overseas to find new ways to fight global poverty.

www.eitransparency.org/
The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) aims to ensure that the revenues from oil, gas and mining contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

www.sendmoneyhome.org
The DFID-supported Send Money Home website gives advice about sending remittances to various countries, money transfer products and services.

www.gvep.org
Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) aims to promote social and economic development in developing countries through increased access to appropriate modern energy services.

www.cgiar.org
The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of members, partners and international agricultural centres that mobilises science to benefit the poor.

www.sustainable-development.gov.uk
The UK government website providing guidance on how to promote a more sustainable future, including the 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy,'Securing the future'.

www.theglobalfund.org/en/
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) was created to increase the resources available to fund the prevention and cure of these diseases.

www.iff-immunisation.org/
The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) has been designed to accelerate the availability of funds to be used for health and immunisation programmes through the GAVI Alliance (formerly the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation) in 70 of the poorest countries around the world – see also www.gavialliance.org

www.ppiaf.org
The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) is a multi-donor technical assistance facility aimed at helping developing countries improve the quality of their infrastructure through private sector involvement.

www.pidg.org
The PIDG is a donor group seeking to address the shortfall in infrastructure provision in developing countries through encouraging private sector participation in the sector.

www.cgdev.org
The Center for Global Development is an independent research institute. Their site includes the Commitment to Development Index which ranks OECD countries according to how well their non-aid policies support development.

www.eldis.org
The Eldis Gateway to Development Information contains 22,000 online documents on development issues.

www.id21.org/
id21 is a knowledge service from the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. It communicates UK-sourced international development research to policymakers and practitioners worldwide.

Annex K

Glossary and abbreviations

Accession countries
Countries in the process of joining the European Union.

Administrative costs
DFID administrative costs include the running costs of DFID Headquarters, overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time aid administration, including Staff Appointed in Country employed by DFID; expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatisation of DFID's former next steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute; and those elements of Foreign and Commonwealth Office and CDC Capital Partners, formerly known as Commonwealth Development Corporation, administration costs which are related to aid delivery.

Aid effectiveness
A measure of the quality of aid delivery and maximising the impact of aid on poverty reduction and development.

Aid untying
Aid that is given where donors do not insist that it is spent on goods and services from the donor country in favour of giving unrestricted access to those who can compete best on price, quality and service.

Alignment
When donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

Bali Action Plan
This is the outcome of the Bali Summit (December 2007) where after two weeks of intense negotiations, governments of more than 190 countries reached agreement on a roadmap for achieving a global climate change deal by the end of 2009.

Bilateral aid
Bilateral aid is provided to developing countries and countries in transition of the Development Assistance Committee List on a country to country basis, and to institutions, normally in Britain,working in fields related to these countries.

BRICS
A group of 5 countries, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, with a growing influence and impact on regional and global issues.

The UK works in areas where our BRICS partners want UK involvement as they develop their approaches; the BRICS strategy is very much a cross government strategy, and in some cases our work will take place through and with other UK government departments.

Budgetary assistance or budgetary support
See Direct budget support or General budget support.

Civil society organisations
All civic organisations, associations and networks, which occupy the 'social space' between the family and the state who come together to advocate their common interests through collective action. It includes volunteer and charity groups, parents' and teachers' associations, senior citizens' groups, sports clubs, arts and culture groups, faith-based groups,workers' clubs and trade unions, non-profit think-tanks and 'issue-based' activist groups.

Concessional resources
A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms, is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element.

Conditionality
When donors require their developing country partners to do something in order to receive aid. If the condition is not fulfilled it will generally lead to aid being interrupted or suspended. The UK policy on conditionality is that our aid is based on three shared commitments with partner governments: poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs; respecting human rights and other international obligations; and strengthening financial management and accountability and reducing the risk of funds being misused thorough weak administration or corruption. If partner governments move away from these conditions,we can suspend, interrupt, delay or change how we deliver our aid. We do not use conditions to impose specific policy choices on countries.

Countries in transition
Term used to describe former Soviet countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and China, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Country Assistance Plans
DFID has produced or is producing Country Assistance Plans for all countries where we provide development assistance programmes of more than £20 million. These papers, produced in consultation with governments, business, civil society and others within the country concerned and within the UK, set out how we aim to contribute to achieving the international development targets in the country in question. Country Assistance Plans are normally intended to cover a three- to four-year period. For some groups of countries a Regional Assistance Plan is produced.

Country-led approaches
Where donors allow partner countries to take the lead in the design and delivery of development and provide support to partner counties (see ownership and alignment).

Debt relief
Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, refinancing or re-organisation. Interest and principal foregone from debt cancellation forms part of DFID programme expenditure whilst other debt relief is funded from other official sources.

a. Debt cancellation (or Retrospective Terms Adjustment) is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans.

b. Debt rescheduling is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal or interest payments are due, delayed or rearranged.

c. Official bilateral debts are re-organised in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors, in which the UK plays its full part. The Paris

Club has devised increasing generous arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries, most recently agreeing new terms for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Developing countries

See Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients.

Development Assistance Committee

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries and the European Commission on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the United States.

Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients

This list used to be in two parts (Part I for countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA) and Part II for countries and territories eligible to receive official aid (OA)). From December 2005 there is only one list. Those countries eligible for ODA and details of these countries are shown in Annex 1 of Statistics on International Development. The list is designed for statistical purposes and not as guidance for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities.

Direct budget support

Direct budget support is a form of programmatic aid in which:

a. Funds are provided in support of a government programme that focuses on growth and poverty reduction, and transforming institutions, especially budgetary.

b. The funds are provided to a partner government to spend using its own financial management and accountability systems.

Donor

See Development Assistance Committee.

European Community

The 27 member states and the common institutions, notably the European Commission, co-operating on a range of economic and other issues in supra-national integration.

European Development Fund

The European Development Fund is the main route through which funds committed under the EC's Cotonou Convention are channelled.

European Union

Created by the Treaty of Maastricht 1992, which enhanced the integration of the European Community but also enabled the member states to co-operate together in an inter-governmental, not supra-national,way in the areas of Common Foreign and Security Policy Justice and Home Affairs.

Financial aid
Financial aid in the wider sense is defined as a grant or loan of money which is the subject of a formal agreement with the recipient government or institution. In practice it is all bilateral aid except technical co-operation and administrative costs.

Fragile states
Those states where the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people, including the poor. General budget support

See Direct budget support and Poverty reduction budget support.

Globalisation
The growing independence and interconnectedness of the modern world through increased flows of goods, services, capital, people and information. The process is driven by technological advances and reductions in the costs of integrated transactions, which spread technology and ideas, raise the share of trade in world production and increase the mobility of capital.

Gross domestic product
The total value of goods and services produced within a country.

Gross national income
Previously known as gross national product, gross national income (GNI) comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e. its gross domestic product), together with its income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

G7/G8 Group
The G7 Group of major industrialised democracies comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the United States. The Group of Eight (G8) includes Russia. Their heads of government meet annually at the G7/G8 Summit to discuss areas of global concern.

Harmonisation
Where donors co-ordinate their aid and use common procedures to ensure they are not duplicating work or placing unnecessary demands on their developing country partners.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
An initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 1996 to provide debt relief to the poorest countries.

Revised in 1999 to deliver twice as much debt relief as the original initiative.

Humanitarian assistance
Humanitarian assistance comprises disaster relief, food aid, refugee relief and disaster preparedness. It generally involves the provision of material aid (including food, medical care and personnel) and finance and advice to save and preserve lives during emergency situations and in the immediate post- emergency rehabilitation phase; and to cope with short- and longer-term population displacements arising out of emergencies.

Income groups
The classification of aid recipient countries by income groups is based on GNI per capita figures in 2004 according to the thresholds set out below. These are updated regularly but the 2004 income

groups are used for reporting against the 2008-11 PSA. These thresholds are identical to those used by the World Bank as follows:

Low income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of below $825.

Lower middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of $826 or above but not exceeding $3225.

Upper middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of $3226 or above but not exceeding $10,065.

High income group: countries with a GNP per capita in 2001 of $10,066 or above.

Institutional Strategy Papers
Institutional Strategy Papers are designed to set our partnerships with multilateral development institutions in a strategic framework. The papers are prepared in consultation with that institution and other interested parties and set out the objectives for our partnership with that institution. Institutional Strategy Papers have been or are being prepared for our main partner institutions and will normally be produced every three to four years.

Internally Displaced Persons
Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.

Intellectual property rights
National and international systems provide for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. Intellectual property constitutes private property rights over ideas and inventions. The principal intellectual property rights are copyrights (material which can be reproduced only with permission of the owner, who can charge for it), patents (product designs or processes which can be used only with permission of the owner, who can charge for it), trademarks (registered marks that exclusively identify a product or economic entity, which cannot be used by others), and industrial designs.

International Development Association
Part of the World Bank Group that makes loans to countries at concessional rates (i.e. below market rates) of interest.

Least developed country
Least developed countries are those assessed as having particularly severe long-term constraints to development. Inclusion on the list of least developed countries is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life.

Low income countries
Countries in the low income group, as defined in Income groups.

Managing for results
Management strategies that focus on performance and improvements in country outcomes and provide a framework in which performance information is used for improved decision making.

Middle income countries
Countries in the lower middle and upper middle income groups (see Income groups).

Millennium Development Goals

A set of eight international development goals for 2015, adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000, and endorsed by IMF, World Bank and OECD. These are set out in full in Annex three.

Multilateral aid

Aid channelled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries. Aid channelled through multilateral agencies is regarded as bilateral where DFID specifies the use and destination of the funds.

Non-governmental organisations

Private non-profit making bodies, which are active in development work. To qualify for official support, UK non-governmental organisations must be registered charities.

Official aid

This refers to countries on the DAC Part II list of countries which ceased to exist from 2005. To qualify as official aid, resource flows should have had the same concessional and qualitative features as ODA.

Official development assistance

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, which meet the following tests:

a. It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

b. It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%.

From 2005 only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

A group of major industrial countries promoting growth and high employment among its members, fostering international trade and contributing to global economic development.

Ownership

Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and co-ordinate development actions.

Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration is an international agreement in which over one hundred countries and organisations committed to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.

Source: www.oecd.org.

Paris Declaration baseline survey

The Paris Declaration is an ambitious set of 56 commitments group under 5 principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation, management for development results and mutual accountability. The Declaration includes 12 indicators with targets to monitor progress, these were assessed in a baseline survey in 2006 and 2008.

Poverty reduction budget support

Poverty reduction budget support is a form of financial aid in which funds are provided directly to a partner government's central exchequer to support that government's programmes. This can be in the form of general budget support (not directed at particular sectors) or sector budget support.

Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs)

PRSs are prepared by partner country governments, often in collaboration with development partners. They describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty.

Predictability

A measure of how predictable flows of aid to developing partner countries are. This includes the extent to which aid promised within a given year is delivered and how many years in the future donors provide information about aid to be provided.

Programme aid

Programme aid is financial assistance specifically to fund (i) a range of general imports, or (ii) an integrated programme of support for a particular sector, or (iii) discrete elements of a recipient's budgetary expenditure. In most cases, support is provided as part of a World Bank/International Monetary Fund co-ordinated structural adjustment programme.

Programme-based approaches

Programme-based approaches are funds provided to a sector to deliver a single programme, led by the partner country, with a single budget and a formal process for donor co-ordination, and that make efforts to increase the use of developing partner countries' systems.

Public financial management

A PFM system has three key objectives: to maintain fiscal discipline (securing stewardship), keeping spending within limits created by the ability to raise revenue and keeping debt within levels that are not prohibitively expensive to service; to promote strategic priorities (enabling transformation) – allocating and spending resources in those areas that make the greatest contribution to the government's objectives; and to deliver value for money (supporting performance) – efficient and effective use of resources in the implementation of strategic priorities.

Public/private partnership

A public/private partnership brings public and private sectors together in partnership for mutual benefit. The term public/private partnership covers a wide range of different partnerships, including the introduction of private sector ownership into businesses that are currently state-owned, the Private Finance Initiative, and selling government services into wider markets.

Public Service Agreement
A set of measurable targets for DFID's work, as required by the White Paper Public Services for the Future: Modernisation, Reform,Accountability

(CM4181). See Annex four for DFID's Public Service Agreement 2005-08.

Regional development banks
International development banks, which serve particular regions, for example the African Development Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Remittances
Remittances are monies sent from one individual or household to another. International remittances are those sent by migrant workers who left their home country. Domestic remittances are those sent by migrant workers who left their home village or town to work elsewhere in their home country (e.g. rural-urban migration; sometimes also referred to as national remittances). Communal or collective remittances are monies sent by migrant associations or church groups to their home communities.Typically remittances are in cash rather than goods. Imports or goods purchased on location are, however, also common.

Scaling up
Identifying the most effective ways to channel additional resources in order to maximise impact on the MDGs.

Sector
One of the areas of recipient countries' economic or social structures that aid is intended to support. DFID categorises its aid into eight broad sectors: Economic, Education, Health, Governance, Social, Rural Livelihoods, Environment and Humanitarian Assistance.

Sector wide approaches or sector investment programmes
A sector wide approach is a process that entails all significant donor funding for a sector supporting a single, comprehensive sector policy and expenditure programme, consistent with a sound macro-economic framework, under government leadership. Donor support for a sector wide approach can take any form – project aid, technical assistance or budgetary support – although there should be a commitment to progressive reliance on government procedures to disburse and account for all funds as these procedures are strengthened.

Security sector
The security sector is defined as those who are, or should be, responsible for protecting the state and communities within the state.

This includes military, paramilitary, intelligence and police services as well as those civilian structures responsible for oversight and control of the security forces and for the administration of justice.

Spending review
A fundamental re-evaluation of priorities, objectives and targets by the UK government, which establishes a three-year planning cycle including spending plans, for all Departments.The 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review runs from 2008/09 to 20010/11.

Technical co-operation/technical assistance
Technical co-operation is the provision of advice and/or skills, in the form of specialist personnel, training and scholarship, grants for research and associated costs.

Untied aid

See Aid untying.

World Bank

The term World Bank is commonly used to refer to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. Three other agencies are also part of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

World Trade Organisation

The World Trade Organisation exists to ensure that trade between nations flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. To achieve this, the World Trade Organisation provides and regulates the legal framework that governs world trade. Decisions in the World Trade

Organisation are typically taken by consensus among the 146 member countries and are ratified by members' parliaments.

Abbreviations

3EI International Initiative on Impact Evaluation

A4T Aid for Trade

ACP Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific

ACPP Africa Conflict Prevention Pool

ADB Asian Development Bank

AECF Africa Enterprise Development Fund

AfDB African Development Bank

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AMC Advance Market Commitments

APF African Partnership Forum

APRM African Peer Review Mechanism

ART Anti-retroviral treatment

ARTF Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

ARIES Activities Reporting Information E-system

AsDB Asian Development Bank

AsDF Asian Development Fund

ATP Aid and trade provision

AU African Union

BAP Bali Action Plan

BBSRC Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council

CAP Country Assistance Plan

CDC CDC Group plc formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation

CDM Clean Development Mechanism

CEIF Clean Energy Investment Framework

CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

CHAP Common Humanitarian Action Plan

CHF Common Humanitarian Fund

CHOGM Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

CfA Commission for Africa

CHAI Clinton Foundation for HIV & AIDS Initiative

CIPFA Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

CIS Commonwealth Independent States

CPEs Country Programme Evaluations

CSCF Civil Society Challenge Fund

CSOs Civil Society Organisations

CSR Comprehensive Spending Review

DAC Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DBIS Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (Formerly known as the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform)

DECC Department for Energy and Climate Change

DEFRA Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DDA Doha Development Agenda

DFI Development Finance Institutions

DFID Department for International Development

DoC Drivers of change

DOTS Directly Observed Treatment Short-course for tuberculosis

DPA Development Partnership Agreement

DPF Divisional Performance Frameworks

DRF Debt Reduction Facility

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

DSF Debt Sustainability Framework

DSOs Departmental Strategic Objectives

EAIF Emerging Africa Infrastructure Facility

EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EC European Commission

ECA Export Credit Agency

ECDG Export Credit Guarantees Department

EDF European Development Fund

EEAS Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme

EIB European Investment Bank

EIF Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance

EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

EPAs Economic Partnership Agreements

ESPA Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation

ETF-IW The international window of the Environmental Transformation Fund

EU European Union

EvD Evaluation Department

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

FCO Foreign and Commonwealth Office

FCPF Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

FLEGT EU Forest Law Enforcement

FRA Fiduciary Risk Assessment

FTI Fast Track Initiative

G7/8 Group of seven/eight leading industrialised nations

G20 Group of twenty leading industrialised nations

G90 Group of ninety nations

G110 Group of one hundred and ten nations

GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation

GBS General Budget Support

GCPF Global Conflict Prevention Pool

GDP Gross domestic product

GEF Global Environment Facility

GFATM Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

GFP Global Funds and Partnerships

GHGs Greenhouse Gases

GNI Gross national income

GPOBA Global Partnership for Output Based Aid

GSIF Global Science and Innovation Forum

GTF Governance and Transparency Fund

GTZ Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (international cooperation enterprise mainly engaged on German Technical Co-operation).

HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HLF High Level Forum Meeting

HMT Her Majesty's Treasury

IACDI Independent Advisory Committee on Development Effectiveness

IADB Inter-American Development Bank

IATI International Aid Transparency Initiative

ICF Investment Climate Facility for Africa

ICPD International Conference on Population and Development

ICRD Canada's International Development Research Centre

ICSU International Campaigns and Strategy Unit

IDA International Development Assistance

IDC International Development Committee

IDP Internally displaced person

IEA International Energy Agency

IFAP International Federation of Agricultural Producers

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC International Finance Corporation

IFF International Finance Facility

IFFIm International Finance Facility for Immunisation

IFI International financial institution

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IHP International Health Partnerships

IiP Investors in People

IMF International Monetary Fund

ILO International Labour Organisation

IS Institutional Strategy

JAS Joint Assistance Strategy

KPCS Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

LDC Least developed countries

LIC Low income country

MDB Multilateral Development Banks

MDES Multilateral Development Effectiveness Summaries

MDG Millennium Development Goal

MDRI Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

MENA Middle East and North Africa

MIC Middle income country

MOD Ministry of Defence

MSU Mediation Support Unit

NAO National Audit Office

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

NCP National Contact Point for OECD's Multinational Enterprise Guidelines

NDPB Non-departmental public body

NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO Non-governmental organisation

NONIE Network of Networks on Impact Evaluation

OCC Office of Climate Change

OCHA United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA Official development assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OFT Office of Fair Trading

OGC Office of Government Commerce

OPD Overseas Pensions Department

PBC United Nation's Peace Building Commission

PCD Policy Coherence for Development

PCRU Post Conflict and Reconstruction Unit

PD Paris Declaration

PDPs Product Development Public-Private Partnerships

PEFA Public expenditure and financial accountability

PERT Programme for the Enhancement of Research Information

PIAF Public Infrastructure Advisory Facility

PIDG Private Infrastructure Development Group

PPA Partnership Programme Agreements

PRBS Poverty Reduction Budget Support

PRS Poverty Reduction Strategy

PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PSA Public Service Agreement

RAM Resource Allocation Model

RAP Results Action Plan

RBM Roll back malaria

REDD Reduced Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries

RRI Rights and Resource Initiative

RTA Regional Trade Agreements

SADC South African Development Community

SAIC Staff appointed in country

SARID Sustainable Agriculture Research for International Development

SBS Sector Budget Support

SCS Senior Civil Service

SDAP Sustainable Development Action Plan

SDC Sustainable Development Commission

SDD Sustainable Development Dialogue

SDIG Sustainable Development in Government

SME Small to Medium Enterprises

SOGE Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate

SPA Strategic Partnership for Africa

SRH Sexual and reproductive heath

SRSA Strategy for Research on Sustainable Agriculture

SSA sub-Saharan Africa

SSR Security Sector Reform

TACIS Technical Assistance for Commonwealth of Independent States

TB Tuberculosis

TPU Joint Trade Policy Unit

UK United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

UKCDS UK Collaborative for Development Sciences

UN United Nations

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS

UNCAC United Nations Convention Against Corruption

UNCCD United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNITAID United Nations International Drug Purchasing Facility

UNGEI United Nations Girls' Education Initiative

USAID United States of America Agency for International Development

UNSG United Nations Secretary General

VFM Value for Money

VPA Voluntary Partnership Agreements

VSO Voluntary Service Overseas

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WRI World Resources Institute

WTO World Trade Organisation

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